The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3106. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

REPORTED DEATH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Treasury Notes to be Used in Paying the Soldiers.

FACTS AND RUMORS FROM THE SOUTH.

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THE REBELS PANIC STRICKEN.

Full Rebel Accounts of the Engagement.

Col. Corcoran Put in Irons for Refusing to Answer to Roll-call.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The proclamation of Gen. FREMONT is still the subject of much comment. The Government had not given instructions for any such declaration, nor was it known here that such was to be made. But, nevertheless, there is not one member of the Cabinet who does not approve and sustain the principles declared by Gen. FREMONT.

MARTIAL LAW IN MISSOURI.

Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, is here to remonstrate against the extension of Martial Law over the entire State, and to speak for the restoration of the Provisional Government, of which he is the Chief Executive, but he will be unable to induce any change. The President is determined to induce energy and firmness in commanders by sustaining them in such measures as they may deem necessary to insure success, and he will take no step backward.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The report of the death of JEFF. DAVIS is received again to-day, and generally credited—not so much because of positive information, as because those here who are acquainted with him have for a long time entertained expectations of his breaking down under the excitement and responsibilities he has been called to endure, since he became the chief traitor of the rebellious States.

THE REBELS USING BALLOONS.

The rebels have availed themselves of the supposed advantages to be derived from balloon observations. Their balloons can be seen in the rear of their advanced works every calm day.

CLASHING OF AUTHORITY.

THURLOW WEED arrived at Washington, to-day, accompanied by Gov. MORGAN. There is more trouble, or clashing between the State and General Governments, about the volunteers. The men generally prefer to enter directly the service of the United States, in preference to going through the State mill, subjected to the treatment of Militia Quartermasters, and the circumlocution of the State routine. Gov. MORGAN is here, I understand, to induce the Government to bring volunteers into the State routine.

LORD TEMPEST IN WASHINGTON.

Lord ADOLPHUS V. TEMPEST is among the distinguished visitors in Washington. He comes to study our science of war, for which the present rebellion affords him abundant opportunity.

PAY OF BANDS.

Under the late law of Congress, ample provision is made for the pay of regimental bands, the compensation of a leader being equal to that of a Lieutenant, and the pay of privates the same as members of the Engineer corps. It has, therefore, been determined to organize full bands for all the regiments, and persons have been detailed for that duty from each of the New-York regiments.

THE NEW-YORK NINETEENTH.

From Maj. LEDLIE, of the Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, I learn that nearly all the members of that regiment have returned to duty, satisfied that they had really enlisted for two years, and were bound to serve the Government for that period.

RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION.

Maj. MINTURN, of the Second Irish Thirty-seventh Regiment, has resigned his commission, and his resignation has been accepted.

PRECEDENCE IN PROMOTION.

The precedence in the order of promotion of the newly-appointed Lieutenants of Marine and acting Paymasters is to be determined by lot. This measure will stop all efforts to determine the matter by political influence.

THE PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

Applications are daily received by the Government for permission to visit the prisoners at Fort Lafayette. They are all refused, the determination being to allow no communication with prisoners there.

EX-MINISTER FAULKNER.

Mr. FAULKNER still remains in custody. He is allowed no personal communication with his friends.

THE OFFICERS OF THE R. B. FORBES ARRESTED.

The steamer *R. B. Forbes*, purchased for a gunboat by the Government, arrived at the Navy-yard this afternoon from Fortress Monroe. Her captain, first and second mates, boatswain and carpenter were immediately arrested by order of the Navy Department, and put in double irons. The charge against them has not transpired, but it is believed their arrest has grown out of their reckless conduct from the time of the boat leaving Boston.

SKIRMISHING ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

Considerable skirmishing transpired, this morning, near Bailey's Cross Roads. An hour before daylight the rebels, in considerable force from Munson's Hill, drove in our pickets from the Cross Roads, and took possession of the point. Four companies of the New-York Thirty-seventh, commanded by Capt. LEONARD, drove the rebels back, and again hold the position. Our forces sustained a loss of two killed, and wounded nearly twenty of the rebels and took five prisoners. They state that no intelligence had been received of the death of JEFF. DAVIS. At 5 o'clock, this afternoon, our forces were in possession of the Cross Roads.

BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE.

This afternoon Prof. LOWE made another ascension from near Fort Corcoran. He was accompanied by Gen. MCDOWELL, Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER and Dr. MAGRUDER. They ascended to an altitude of eight hundred feet, and had a fine view of the rebel camps in the vicinity.

SHOOTING PICKETS.

Yesterday afternoon a picket of the Fourth Michigan, stationed at Hall's House, beyond Ball's Cross Roads, walked a distance of twenty rods west of the House, when he was shot by a rebel picket. He died in an hour. Most of our pickets who have been shot are those who have ventured beyond our outposts.

ESCAPED CONTRABANDS.

Last night three contrabands escaped from the South Carolina Brigade, at Flint Hill, a short distance from Vienna, and reached our lines. They were slaves, one of B. B. FOSTER, of Spartenburgh District; one of Dr. HUNTER, of Laurens District, and one of Mr. COATS, of Newberry District. FOSTER is Lieutenant-Colonel of WILLIAMS' regiment. MIDDLETON, who belonged to FOSTER, is a negro of rare intelligence for a field-hand, and he gives a clear statement of the condition of the brigade. It is commanded by Gen. BONHAM, and the four regiments are commanded by Cols. WILLIAMS, CASH, BARTON and JENKINS. The measles and typhoid fever prevail extensively in their camps, and the sick are daily being sent to other places in Virginia. The regiments are reduced to below five hundred men each, and yesterday one of them, which left home with nine hundred men, only mustered a hundred and twenty-five at dress parade—the remainder being out on picket or in the hospital, dead or discharged. They have three or four brass field pieces, commanded by a man named KEMPER, of Alexandria. Until last week the men had been suffering much for the want of shoes and clothing, but a supply having arrived from South Carolina, they are now well shod and clothed. They have no want of provisions. Meats are plentiful, but vegetables, beans and rice are scarce. Meal or flour is given out to the men, which they have to bake for themselves. The breadstuffs and fresh meats are brought mostly from Loudon County, where wagons go almost daily to get supplies. Their means of transportation are limited. Nothing had been heard by MIDDLETON in camp of the death of JEFF. DAVIS, nor had their flags been at half-mast. One of the others states, however, that it was spoken of in his regiment, and that the officers were wearing crape. They had heard of the victory at Hatteras Inlet, but were waiting confirmation of the news by the Southern newspapers, which they receive by express from Fairfax Court-house. They have no intrenchments at Flint Hill. They estimate their own forces in Virginia at one hundred thousand men, and ours at two hundred thousand about Washington. MIDDLETON states that there are no colored regiments at Manassas; that the slaves, except in rare instances, are not allowed to have arms. Large numbers of free negroes in Virginia had been impressed into the service, and had been employed on the intrenchments at Manassas and as servants. He states that when he left South Carolina the greatest vigilance was exercised with regard to the slaves. In many instances they were not allowed to go to church, and being seen together in groups of three or four, except at work, they were severely punished. The slaves believed that the war promised good to them, and they were confidently expecting to be made free. With very rare exceptions they would run away, had they the opportunity.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The following order has just been issued by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The General-in-Chief is happy to announce that the Treasury Department, to meet future payments to the troops, is about to supply beside coin, as heretofore, Treasury notes in fives, tens and twenties, as good as gold, at all Banks and Government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transmission by mail from officers and men to their families at home. Good husbands, fathers, sons and brothers serving under the Stars and Stripes, will thus soon have the ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering, which could not be reached with coin. In making up such packages, every officer may be relied upon, no doubt, for such assistance as may be needed by his men. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.
(Signed.) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Executive Department has no information confirmatory of the reported death of JEFF. DAVIS. Intelligence received in Army circles renders such an event as merely probably true.

Commodore STRINGHAM has made his official report respecting the operations of the fleet at Hatteras Inlet. It contains no facts additional to those already published. He concludes his circumstantial narrative by saying:

"I have naught but praise to accord to the officers, seaman and marines, of the Navy, and officers and soldiers, of the Army, who were present, for their gallantry and cheerful devotion to duty and to their Government, the United States of America,—which they all cheerfully and heartily serve."

The Naval Board for retiring infirm and disabled officers, have been ordered to meet at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 16th inst.

The President has appointed Col. SEATON, of the *National Intelligencer*, a member of the Metropolitan Police Board to fill a vacancy; but although the appointment is popular it is probable he will decline the office.

The Board has elected Z. C. ROBBINS their President, and WM. B. WEBB, of this city, Superintendent of Police.

The Treasury Department has issued proposals for the construction of five steam screw revenue vessels.

Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, had an interview with the President to-day.

Capt. LYLES' National Guard Regiment, of Philadelphia, which was among the first of the three months' Volunteers accepted, was yesterday accepted for three years by the War Department.

At the Provost-Marshal's office, to-day, a pass to cross the Potomac was refused to a newspaper reporter, about whose loyalty there is no doubt. In Gen. PORTER's absence a deputy attends to this business. It is presumed from the circumstance above related that the refusal to the Press is uniform.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Senator WILSON meets with great encouragement in raising his regiment. Over 30 companies have already tendered their services, of which 28 have been accepted, including 16 from the returned three months' regiments. The companies are accepted, with the understanding that their ranks will be recruited to the standard within a week. The recruiting officers are required to make daily returns.

FOLLETT's new battery of light artillery is full.

Senator WILSON's movement has given great impetus to the military spirit, and it is believed a brigade can be raised within a fortnight. The new cavalry regiment is rapidly organizing.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department to charter a steamer and send immediately 400 seamen from the recruiting ship *Ohio*. Their destination is unknown.

Col. JONES is recruiting the famous Sixth Regiment, and a large proportion of the men are reëntering the service for the war.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

HOW THE NATIONAL PRISONERS AT RICHMOND ARE TREATED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 3,
Via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The gun-boat *R. B. Forbes* got off Cape Charles the night before last, with three feet of water in her hold, and proceeded to Washington this morning for repairs. She would have gone to pieces had not the weather been unusually mild.

The Confederate slaves at Old Point now number eighteen hundred, including women and children.

A flag of truce has just come in from Norfolk, with the crews of the barks *Rowena* and *Glen*, schooner *Mary Alice*, and brig *Joseph*, all captured by the privateer *Dixie*, with the exception of the *Joseph*, which was taken by the privateer *Savannah*. The Captain and mates of the *Glen* were retained as prisoners at Richmond. The Captain of the *Mary Alice* is almost direct from Charleston. He reports that the force there does not exceed four thousand men, and that they apprehended an attack from the recent naval expedition.

Congressman ELY is still at Richmond, and has to take his turn in cooking and carrying water for the prisoners.

Col. CORCORAN was lately put in irons several hours for refusing to answer his name at the roll call.

Butter at Richmond is worth 50 cents; ham 30 cents, and coffee 45 cents per pound.

Capt. DAVIS made a reconnoissance yesterday in the direction of Back River, and captured two of the mounted Worth Guards.

IMPORTANT ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Tuesday, received by a flag of truce at Old Point, contains the following items of news:

A dispatch from Charleston, dated Sunday night, says a brig, laden with coffee, run the blockade on Sunday morning; also, a vessel with fruit.

The ship *Gaudar*, from Liverpool, arrived at Beaufort last week.

The ship *Alliance*, which arrived at Beaufort last week, is spoken of by the *Examiner* as laden with arms, ammunition, thread, quicksilver, &c.

The *Dispatch* says, we may, in a few days, expect BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON's report of the battle of Manassas.

No mention is made in the *Dispatch* of the illness of JEFFERSON DAVIS, but it contains a proclamation of the "President" calling Congress together again on the 3d inst., on account of its failure to deliver to the President for his signature the bill containing the military appointments.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S COLUMN.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The gun-boats *Taylor* and *Lexington* had an engagement off Hickman, Ky., with the rebel gun-boat *Yankee* this afternoon. Two batteries on the shore, supported by about 15,000 rebels, also fired upon our boats. None of the shots took effect. The *Taylor* and *Lexington* fired about twenty shots, with what effect is not yet known. They returned to Cairo this evening, and on the way were fired on with small arms at Columbus and Chalk Bluffs, Ky.

Col. HICKS, of the Fortieth Illinois Regiment, who was sent to exchange prisoners, returned last night from Charleston. The rebels had but three National prisoners.

It is reported that the rebels are falling back from Sykestown to New Madrid. Gen. GRANT took command of this post to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

HANNIBAL, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Corporal DIX, of the Third Iowa Regiment, while out on a scout with five men, near Kirksville, last week, was surrounded in a farm-house, when at dinner, by twenty-five rebels, who demanded the surrender of his party. This was refused, and the Secessionists made an attack on them.

The fight was severe, but the National troops maintained the position in the house, driving the assailants from the ground, with a loss of 7 killed and 5 wounded.

Corporal DIX, on the National side, was killed, but none of the others were hurt.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The latest information from Lexington confirms the safety of that place, and the withdrawal of the rebels. There is much disaffection in MCCULLOCH's Army. He is in Arkansas. This is reliable.

An expedition crossed into Callaway County last night, destined for Columbia.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Gen. PRENTISS' little Army, which left Ironton some days since, arrived at Jackson, some two miles west of here, yesterday morning. Gen. PRENTISS and Staff are now here. No enemy was met during the march. The report that Gen. PRENTISS took 180 prisoners is, therefore, false.

A scout arrived from HARDEE's Camp last night, and reported that the rebels knew the exact time Gen. PRENTISS left Ironton, and immediately commenced retreating. HARDEE was rapidly moving toward Arkansas with 6,000 men. The enemy are reported to be strongly fortified at Sykestown.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GOV. ANDREWS TO DINE WITH THE MEN.

The Twentieth Regiment of Massachusetts, Col. LEE, will arrive in this City this morning. A deputation of the Sons of Massachusetts will receive the men on landing, and escort them to the Park Barracks, where they will partake of breakfast. Gov. ANDREWS, who is in this City, has been invited, and will partake of soldier's fare with them. It is expected the Governor will address them. The following gentlemen have had invitations sent them, and will no doubt be present: Gov. Morgan and staff, Wm. M. Evarts, Gen. Arthur, Com. Stringham, Col. Tompkins, Hiram Barney, David Dudley Field, W. Curtis Noyes, James Humphrey, Joseph Choate, F. Law Olmsted, George Opdyke, Capt. Marshall, Judge Bonney, J. C. Brady, William Allen Butler, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Adams.

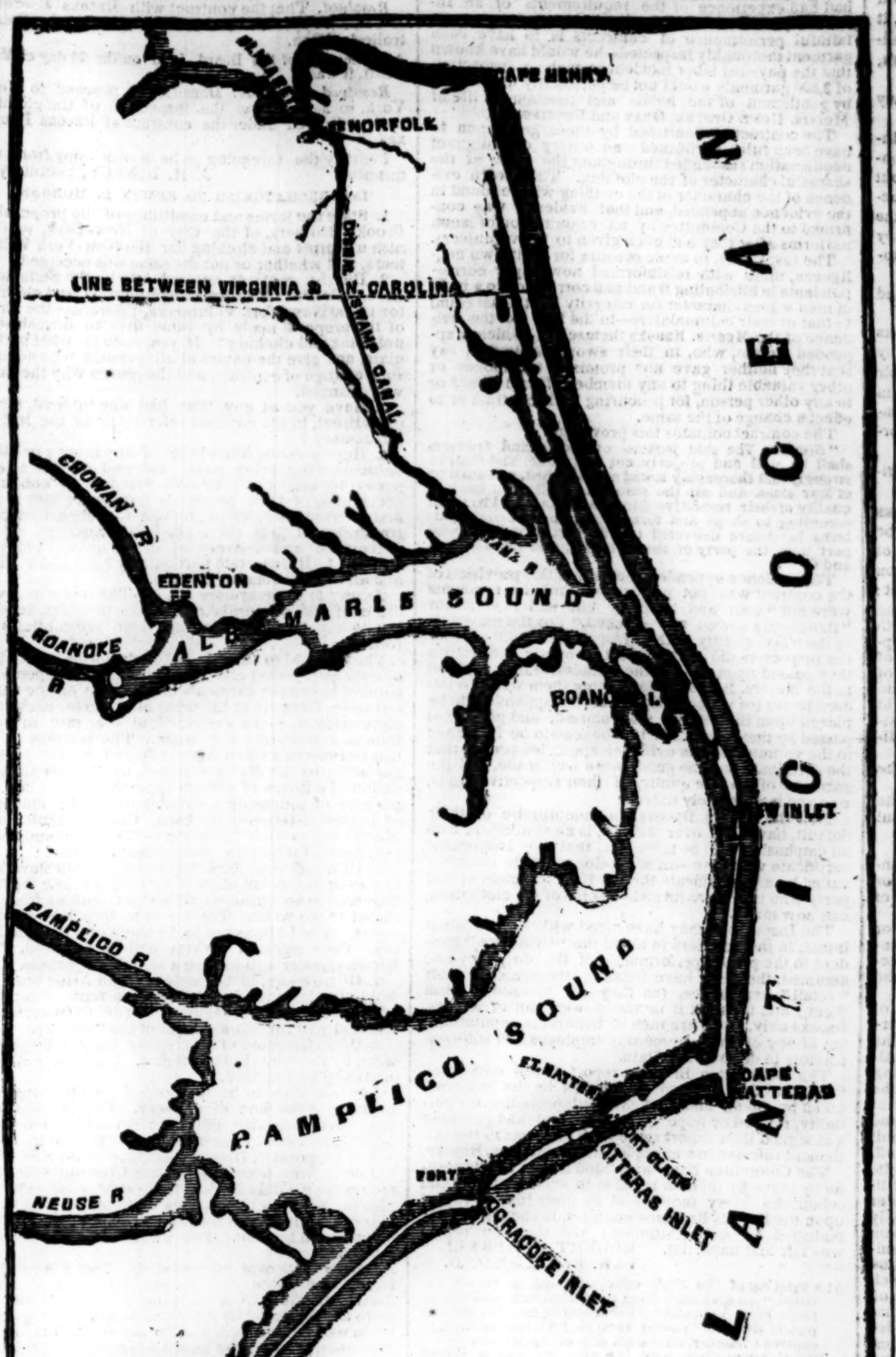
ARRIVAL OF A COMPANY FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

A company of 101 men, under command of Capt. JOHN SANDERS, of Salem, arrived yesterday from Massachusetts. Upon landing in this City, the men were marched to the Park Barracks, where they are now quartered. To-day they will leave this City for the seat of war to join Col. SANDERS' regiment, which is already there. Accompanying Capt. SANDERS' commend is a baggage wagon, two ambulances and eight horses.

ARRIVAL OF A NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The Third Regiment of New Hampshire, Col. FELLOWS, arrived at Hunter's Point, L. I., yesterday by the steamship *Connecticut*. From there the men were marched to the camp of instruction at Hempstead, where they will be instructed in the art of war, and form part of a division, and taught to act in concert without regiments. The men are armed with the Enfield rifle, and are a fine set of athletic young fellows, all of whom are perfectly uniformed and equipped. The regiment numbers 1,010, exclusive of officers.

THE SEA-COAST OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.



The operations of the Army and Navy on the sea coast of the rebel States, begun with so much vigor by the Government, excite very great popular interest. We have had the above map prepared, which gives an accurate representation of the theatre of the recent movements, and shows the immense advantages that the Government has gained.

The map commences with a margin of Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, and presents the entire Atlantic front of the States of Virginia and North Carolina for a distance of over 200 miles. It shows every inlet or harbor but one, on the North Carolina coast. It will be seen that Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds form large inland seas, with which Norfolk has connection by the Dismal Swamp Canal, and into which the Chowan, Roanoke and Neuse, the important rivers of North Carolina, flow. The point of land north of Norfolk, and near the end of the map, is the far-famed Sewall's Point, and just opposite to it, but not shown on the map, is Fortress Monroe. It is clear, therefore, that Richmond, Petersburgh and Norfolk, the three commercial towns of Virginia, and all communicating, could never be blockaded effectually by Fortress Monroe. Their vessels found comparatively easy outlet through the canal and the Sounds.

But it will be seen, on examining the maps, that the external commerce of the Sounds is dependent on three inlets—Hatteras, Ocracoke, and Old Topsail Inlet. Of these, Hatteras was the chief and almost only one used by all Virginia vessels. There is another inlet called New or Oregon Inlet, indicated on the map, which, according to the United States Coast Survey, is almost worthless for navigation. As stated in another article, however, we have reason to believe that within the last few years it has become of considerable importance. Hatteras Inlet easily admits vessels drawing fifteen feet of water. Ocracoke, in mean low water, admits over its bar vessels drawing 10 feet to 11½ feet. Its defences are believed to be insignificant even compared with those at Hatteras. Old Topsail Inlet, at Beaufort, is said to be the best on the North Carolina coast. It is defended by Fort Macon, and, the rebels say, in a very efficient manner. But so they thought of Hatteras. There is but one other harbor of importance on all the coast of North Carolina—that of Wilmington—the roads of the Cape Fear River, which empties into the Atlantic fifty to sixty miles down the coast from Beaufort. The navigation of the Sounds down to Beaufort is tortuous and tedious, and not at all reliable or safe. The closing of Hatteras Inlet therefore inflicts a heavy blow on all the contraband commerce and privateering enterprise in which Virginia and North Carolina have been indulging. Fort Hatteras is made a naval dépôt for our blockading fleet, and it is easy to see that a reasonable force within it, and a war-vessel near by to beat off landing parties, will make the position impregnable to the enemy.

We shall not wait long, we hope, to hear that Ocracoke Inlet and Fort Macon are under our control. The Richmond papers, which we quote freely from to-day, report that a "Yankee fleet," in great force, has already appeared off Beaufort. The rebels seem to be in great agitation and dismay by reason of our coastwise demonstrations.

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS IN QUARTERS.

Yesterday morning all the prisoners brought to this port on board the United States frigate *Minnesota*, were transferred to Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island, and to Castle William, on Governor's Island. A large number of small boats, containing ladies and gentlemen, surrounded the steamboats *Saturn* and *S. A. Stevens*, which were employed to convey them to their quarters. They witnessed the disembarkation in silence; not a reproachful word was uttered, the spectators looking upon the prisoners more in sorrow than in anger.

At Bedloe's Island they were received by a few regulars, and a guard of Fire Zouaves drawn up in single file. The roll was called on the landing, and all being found correct, they were marched into the fort. The rebel officers were the last to leave the ship. Commodore BARRON was dressed in the uniform similar to that worn by the officers of the United States Navy. They all looked well, and appeared cheerful. The *Saturn* left the ship at 11 o'clock, and conveyed the officers, with a part of the soldier-privates, to Castle William, where they were placed under guard.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Yesterday the United States Marshal seized the interest of citizens of the rebel States in merchandise now for sale on commission in this city, amounting to $50,000.

SEIZURE OF VESSELS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Bark *Benjamin Hallett* and schooners *G. W. Hynson*, *M. S. Shindler*, *Arietes* and *C. Barrows* were seized by the Marshal to-day, under the Confiscation act.

ARREST OF A SECESSIONIST.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

JAMAS LEGUIRE, hailing from Halifax, N. S., was arrested in this city to-day, on charges of conspiring against the Government. He has been committed for trial at the next term of the United States District Court. Bail was refused. LEGUIRE was bound for Memphis, and a uniform was found in his trunk, and other suspicious circumstances led to his arrest.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The *Commercial* says that it is understood in Frankfort that Gov. MAGOFFIN refuses to play into the hands of the rabid Secessionists; that he has had a quarrel with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE; that he refuses to demand the breaking up of the United States camp in Garrard County, and that he declares that he will submit to the will of the majority of the people of Kentucky, as may be expressed through the Legislature.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

In the House, there was nothing of importance transacted to-day.

In the Senate, Judge ROBINSON, of Scott County, was elected President *pro tem.* Six or seven Senators more than the Constitution allows have been elected, and the permanent organization of the Senate is delayed on a question of contested seats.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.

CAUGHT WHILE TRYING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

The schooner *H. Middleton*, Capt. KEMPS, arrived at this port yesterday, a prize to the United States, having been captured on the 21st Aug., off Charleston, by the United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*.

The *H. Middleton* was from Charleston, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of naval stores, and had attempted to run the blockade. During the chase she had thrown overboard the entire deck load. The Captain and crew were transferred to the United States frigate *Roanoke*.

The following note was found on board, showing that she had previously been intended for a privateer:

"In case of being boarded sink this package, as the letters were too late to take out privateer's papers for your schooner, and would criminate you.

(Signed.) F. J. PORCHER.

To Capt. BARKLEY."

The *H. Middleton* has gone to the Navy-yard.

ARREST OF A REBEL CAPTAIN.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

JAMES CHAPIN, of Vicksburgh, reported to be a Captain in the rebel Army, was arrested at the residence of his father-in-law, in this village, to-day, by United States Marshal BURT, of Albany, by virtue of a warrant of the Secretary of State. He is to go to Fort Lafayette.

THE ARREST OF H. A. REEVE.

GREENPORT, L. I., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The news of the arrest of H. A. REEVE, editor of the *Watchman*, published here, causes great rejoicing among our Union men.

ARREST OF TRAITORS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

CYRUS F. SARGENT and OCTAVIUS F. HILL, of Yarmouth, Me., who have been doing business at the South, were arrested to-day by the United States Marshal, by order of the Secretary of War. They are confined in jail, and will be conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLEET.

RUMORED DEMONSTRATION AGAINST FORT MACON.

We have received a copy of the Petersburgh (Va.) *Express*, of Monday, the 2d inst., from which we glean considerable valuable information relative to the movements and operations of the National Fleet which recently left Fortress Monroe. The following is especially important:

"Our latest advices from North Carolina are up to 9 o'clock last night. At that hour it was known in Goldsborough that a formidable Yankee fleet was in sight of Fort Macon, and an attack this morning, even if deferred until daylight, will not surprise the garrison. We are pleased to hear that they are well prepared for an assault, and will resist with a determination and daring worthy of the glorious cause in which they are engaged. Fort Macon commands the entrance to Beaufort Harbor, and is said to be the most formidable fortification on the North Carolina coast.

It was reported in Goldsborough last night, that the Yankee pirates had burned the flourishing and spirited little town of Washington, in Beaufort County, but the report needed confirmation. We may add that it was generally discredited.

Active preparations on the defensive still continue all over the State, and every man in it is prepared to die in defence of his native soil if necessary."

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE HATTERAS FIGHT.

From the Petersburgh Express, Sept. 2.

We find in such of our North Carolina exchanges as have reached us since Thursday, brief mention of the disaster to Confederate arms at Hatteras on Wednesday and Thursday last. They give but very few particulars that have not already appeared in the *Express*. The Newbern *Progress* of Friday has the following:

"Fort Hatteras was surrendered to the National authorities about 11 o'clock on yesterday, Thursday.

The steamer *Winslow*, which left there soon after the surrender on yesterday, arrived here about 1[illegible] o'clock last night.

She brought up five wounded men and one dead body. From Lieut. CITIZEN, of Capt. LAMB's Company, who escaped and came up, we gathered the following particulars:

The National steamers, eleven in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the Forts, Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up until dark, with but little loss on our side. On yesterday morning the conflict was renewed, and continued until about 11 o'clock, when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped.

Commodore Barron, Col. Bradford, Col. Martin, Lieut.-Col. Johnson, Major Gilham, Major W. S. G. Andrews, and all the Captains of the post are prisoners.

Our entire force at Hatteras on Wednesday night, another gentleman informed us, was 853. Some few escaped, perhaps 50 or more, and Lieut. CITIZEN thinks not more than 60 were killed and wounded. Probably 40 killed and about 20 wounded. He remained in the fort till half an hour previous to its surrender, and from the lucid manner in which his statements were made, we have great confidence in them. The National fleet consisted of eleven steamers, four of which were large war-steamers. The bombardment is represented by our informers as most terrific.

Lieut. KNIGHT and Lieut. MURDOCH were brought up wounded—KNIGHT slightly in the arm, and MURDOCH with his arm badly injured. Probably amputation will be necessary. The dead body of a Mr. TINSELL, we believe, from Lenoir, was brought up.

The news is sad, and we can give no more this morning. We will give particulars hereafter as they reach us.

Lieut. CITIZEN says our men fought bravely, until they were compelled to surrender, and the defeat to our arms is only to be attributed to the superiority of the fleet over our batteries. The ammunition gave out at Fort Clark on Wednesday, and the guns were spiked and abandoned, but Fort Hatteras returned the fire of the Nationals till 11 o'clock and after, yesterday.

Men of Eastern Carolina, arouse! We have warned you heretofore, but many of you heeded not. Now your property, your homes and your families are in danger! Come to your arms, and drive the invaders from your soil. A little preparation might have saved this disaster, but now it is too late, and we must make the most of it.

Let the militia be called out to aid the regular forces, and if the Hessians dare advance, let us make them rue it. We can, we must. To arms! to arms!"

The Goldsborough *Tribune* issues a small 'extra,' dated Friday, which we annex:

"We had not in our last issue sufficient reliable information to announce that the enemy have taken the forts and forces at Hatteras. The main fort, Fort Hatteras, is at a point commanding Hatteras Inlet. Fort Clark is a small battery two miles north of the former, and lies on the ship channel. The chief commander was Col. W. F. MARTIN, Colonel of the Seventh North Carolina Volunteers. The troops in both forts were under the command of Major W. S. G. ANDREWS, of Goldsborough.

The attack was made on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, and kept up till 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday. Eleven of the enemy's vessels were engaged in the bombardment. Fort Clark was captured first, and Fort Hatteras at the time named above, as that of the close of the cannonade. From 600 to 800 prisoners were taken by the enemy. Among them is Col. MARTIN, Major ANDREWS and Commodore BARRON, son of the celebrated Commodore of that name. Some eight or ten escaped. Of the killed and wounded, we have no account at this time, but expect further details before we put this extra to press.

For this disastrous result somebody is to blame. Who that somebody is must remain a subject for future inquiry. In the mean time let us not hastily censure any of those engaged in the arrangement or execution of this affair. In ignorance of the truth, we may censure the bravest and the best.

We look for much good to come out of this present evil. We do not know the designs of the enemy. If they intend to demonstrate an invasion, let them *come*, if they can, we say—the Confederates will teach them how to go, as they have in every case of conflict, of any importance, since the first inroads of the ruffianly host. They have the advantage of us in the marine, that may skulk about the coast and annoy us—but let them come in contact whenever they dare, and we have no fears for the result. This event will perhaps give our boys something to do, who are ready and anxious to do something."

ACCOUNTS FROM RALEIGH.

The *Standard* of Saturday, says:

"On Tuesday last, Gov. CLARK received a dispatch from Gen. HUGER, at Norfolk, stating that two steam frigates, eight armed vessels, with other small craft, had left Old Point on Monday, and steered South. The impression was they designed an attack upon our coast. Gov. CLARK at once ordered the Seventh Regiment of State troops, commanded by Col. CAMPBELL, to Newbern. On Wednesday, a dispatch was received *via* Newbern, that the fleet had anchored off Fort Hatteras.

On Thursday afternoon an intense feeling was created here by the additional announcement that Fort Hatteras had been captured by the Nationals—that the guns of the fort were silenced at an early period of the day. From these rumors additional ones have been manufactured, and the most serious results are said to have occurred. At this writing nothing is certainly known here as to the result. We had nineteen cannon mounted at that point, with about 500 troops. The force of the Nationals is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000. We doubt if they had more than 4,000, if that, as more could not well have been spared from Old Point.

It is, however, quite certain that, according to our predictions and warnings for months, our coast is menaced, if not successfully invaded. If we are not prepared fully to meet the foe at the entrance of our inlets, it is not the fault of the *Standard*. We have labored earnestly to direct the attention of the Government to the absolute necessity of full preparation. If there be blame, let it fall where it ought.

But we must not give way to complaints. We must up and at them, and drive them from our coast. Gov. CLARK will do his utmost to effect that object speedily, and we have no doubt President DAVIS will promptly meet the case. There is no time for delay. We hope and believe our friends in the Eastern Counties will rally promptly to resist the LINCOLN hirelings. Let them be cool, provident, determined and vigilant. Watch the enemy's movements, and be sure to provide against the tampering with and the near approach of the enemy to your personal property. Remove it beyond his reach at the first indication of his approach to the main land."

The *Standard* has also the following:

"We stop the press to announce the startling intelligence, that a dispatch has just been received in this city, that Fort Hatteras was taken by the Nationals at 11 o'clock on Thursday, and that our whole force, amounting to nearly 600 men, have been made prisoners. Arouse, North Carolinians, and drive them from your soil."

The *Register*, of Saturday, has the following:

"Raleigh was filled with rumors on yesterday and the day before, in relation to the bombardment and silencing of our battery at Cape Hatteras by the National fleet on Wednesday last. We have reasons, most reluctantly, to believe that these rumors are

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE STATE ARMY CONTRACTS.

THE ALLEGED CLOTHING FRAUD.

Statement of the Military Board—The Evidence Taken Before Them.

Messrs. Hunt, Gray, Opdyke and Buckinham having, in the New-York *Tribune*, of the 17th August last, made a "response" to the report of the Committee of the Board of State Officers, under the act of April 16, 1861, called by them the "Military Board," in which they endeavored not only to inculpate said Board, but to impeach the fairness of such report, it seems proper that the Committee should, in compliance with the invitation of Messrs. Hunt, Opdyke, Gray and Buckingham, reply to their "response."

The whole substance of their communication may be stated as follows, viz:

1. They charge that Mr. Dorsheimer and the Inspector General changed the Brooks Brothers' contract for Army cloth, to an inferior article, without change of price, with the approval of the Board, accompanying the charge with an insinuation that the change was made from corrupt motives, though they have not the manliness to distinctly charge corruption on the Board.

2. That the clothing furnished was well made, and of materials equal to the samples substituted.

3. That the garments furnished by Messrs. Brooks Brothers were well and thoroughly inspected by Messrs. Hunt, Opdyke and others, and that their "retail" certificates of inspection furnished by them to Messrs. Brooks, were placed only upon boxes containing such well-made articles, of materials corresponding and equal to the samples.

4. This latter proposition they support by the *certificate* of Messrs. John and Erastus Brooks.

It is true that the award of the contract to Brooks Brothers was made upon a bid for clothing to be made of Army cloth, and upon the representation of their agent that they had sufficient Army cloth on hand or under their control to fulfill the contract; that before the contract was finally written out and executed it was ascertained that sufficient Army cloth was not in market to fill the contract; that upon representation of this fact, Mr. Dorsheimer, in behalf of the Board, with the advice of the Inspector-General of the State, and others, consented that such of said clothing as could not be supplied of Army cloth should be made of other cloths, samples of which were attached to the contract, and that the contract as modified was approved by the Board.

Was this change made, as meanly insinuated by the Inspectors, from a corrupt motive?

If it was, the Messrs. Brooks, the indorsers of the Inspectors, must, of necessity, have been cognizant of the fact.

Do they certify to such corruption?

Their evidence under oath, taken before the Committee, absolutely *denies* that any corrupt motive or bargain, expressed or implied, existed on the part of any member of the Board.

That they, Messrs. Brooks, did not pay, promise or give any money or other valuable thing, to any member of such Board or other person, to obtain an acceptance of their bid, or to procure a change of the contract.

Was the change of samples without a change of price wise or prudent? That depends upon the circumstances under which the change was made. The news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received in Albany on the 14th of April. The act for organizing 30,000 volunteers was passed the 16th of April. The massacre of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment at Baltimore was perpetrated on the 19th of April, and for some days thereafter all communication by mail or otherwise with the Capital was absolutely cut off. The call for troops, made under the act of April 16, was immediately responded to by the patriotic citizens of this State with a promptness which render them immortal honor. The military dépôts rapidly filled with soldiers without uniforms—many of them destitute of ordinary clothing and unarmed—uniforms did not exist and could only be secured in time to meet the emergency by extraordinary efforts, which involved extraordinary expense. The Board of State officers were censured by the very Presses that have since so remorselessly and unjustifiably denounced them for the unfortunate issue of this contract for not providing *soon enough* the enormous quantity of clothing necessary for the outfit of the troops; charging them with parsimony, want of zeal and patriotism, and an undue regard for forms and modes of procedure, denominated by them "red-tapeism." It was under these circumstances that, on the 27th day of April, the change was made; the danger of the Capital, and the wants of the soldiers, called for substantial clothing in the shortest possible time; if this could be secured, the price could not be allowed to stand in the way. Messrs. Brooks professed to be able to meet these requirements, and their reputation as merchants seemed to offer guarantees that their arrangements would be fulfilled. It is now said that the cloths substituted were of less value than Army cloth; is it unprecedented and unpardonable that officers elected with a view to entirely different duties should be overreached and cheated in the purchase of cloth by experienced, sharp and vigilant cloth dealers, availing themselves of the universal excitement, and of the impossibility of adhering to the usual precautions against such frauds by taking time to let the contracts under a suitable advertisement? Had the contract been fairly fulfilled the troops would have had good and serviceable suits of clothing, and the price would not have been found fault with, or deemed exorbitant.

As to whether the clothing was equal to that called for by the contract: If the Messrs. Brooks believed that they had in fact performed the contract, or if any member of said Board was in conspiracy with them to cheat the State, would they have furnished the State, without additional pay, 2,350 full suits of Army-cloth uniforms, worth at the contract price $45,825? No mercantile, to say nothing of human, motives can account for the settlement between Messrs. Brooks and the State Officers, had the latter, as Messrs. Hunt, Opdyke and others covertly insinuate, been partners in corruption with the former. But the evidence before the Committee (which is hereto appended) does not leave the conclusion that the contract was not performed to be inferred from the settlement alone; such evidence shows that many of the uniforms sent to the Elmira dépôt (a dépôt so remote as to be beyond the personal observation of the members of the Board) were without buttons; some with button-holes not worked; some with seams unsewed, and many in which different shades of what had originally been cloth of like quality appeared in the same garment, the difference of color being produced by the different stages of decomposition and rottenness of the fabric; and this evidence was substantiated by an examination, by one of the Committee, of several thousands of such garments upon the persons of the volunteers at Elmira, and by samples of such clothing in possession of the Committee, and which can be reinspected by the Inspectors at their pleasure. These uniforms, which the defrauded soldiers and their indignant friends well knew, were of old and rotten cloth, as all who saw them can testify, Messrs. Hunt, Opdyke and others would have us believe, on *certificate* of certain New-York dealers, to have been good, fresh goods.

The Inspectors say: "The report also charges the undersigned with furnishing certificates of inspection to be nailed on boxes, of the contents of which they were ignorant. The facts are these: The Inspectors adopted the plan of giving Brooks Brothers certificates of each day's inspection. This they supposed was all that would be required of them. But after they had thus proceeded two or three days, they were informed by Brooks Brothers that Gen. Arthur required separate certificates for the contents of each package. This they were at first indisposed to give, as it seemed to involve the necessity of superintending the packing which was carried on through the night as well as the day.

They did not suppose the Board intended to subject them to such drudgery, when it invited them to serve without the promise or expectation of compensation. However, as Gen. Arthur had prepared the blank certificates, and insisted that they should be given, the Inspectors finally consented to sign them, provided the Messrs. Brooks would pledge themselves to personally superintend the packing, admit into the cases only such goods as had been inspected, and see that the certificates correctly represented the styles and quality in each. This promise they gave, and this duty they performed, as will be seen by the certificates of Messrs. John and Elisha Brooks hereto annexed. It will be seen, therefore, that these box certificates, which were given at the request of Gen. Arthur, are, in fact, retail duplicates of the original certificates given by Brooks Bros. They were given for the same uniforms, and, if aggregated, would certify to the same kind, quality and quantity of garments as the larger originals."

Is not this an admission of the whole charge in the report—did not the Inspectors furnish certificates (a copy of which is appended,) to be nailed upon boxes?

As to their mode of inspection they say:

"True, they examined many of them in 'piles,' the large number of garments and the rapid execution of contract did not admit of any other method; but as portions of each garment were accessible, they could and did thus examine them, and compare their qualities with the contract samples, with as much accuracy as if each garment had been placed by itself."

As respects Messrs. Hunt, Opdyke and others, these two extracts from their response convict them of all they are charged with in the Committee's report, viz.: negligence in the performance of their duties as Inspectors. For what purpose were Inspectors appointed? To be a check upon the contractors; and yet these gentlemen admit that as such Inspectors they put it in the power of the contractors to place their official certificates upon such boxes as they pleased, and to stop the mouths of all subordinates who might complain of the quality of the goods with the high names of the respectable merchant Inspectors—they having no personal knowledge of the contents of any box, and no one under them having any such knowledge except the contractors or their clerks. As to examining each article of clothing and the contents of each box, they say "they did not expect the board intended to subject them to such drudgery when it invited them to serve without promise or expectation of compensation."

These Inspectors were not invited to act by the Board. They were appointed by the Assistant Quartermaster-General, acting as one of the Governor's staff, and not as an officer of the Board, and no doubt that officer did expect that they would so perform their duty as to secure the soldiers and the State against imposition, and they virtually agreed to do so by accepting the appointment. When the Board, profiting by experience, had afterwards other clothing to receive, they employed practical laboring men to perform the "drudgery" of examining each article of clothing separately, and the result has been, as all will testify who have seen the subsequently-received clothing, the delivery to the State of uniforms superior to those furnished the volunteers of any other State, or those of the regular army.

In the hurry of preparation for the immediate defence of the Constitution, and when the clothing was being furnished so rapidly that even the packing, as the Inspectors inform us, was being done by night as well as by day, these respectable gentlemen were appointed inspectors by Gen. Arthur—appointed on account of their high standing and their knowledge of goods. If they required assistance to perform this drudgery, it had only to be asked for. If that officer had had experience of the requirements of an Inspector; had he known that the only way to secure a faithful performance of contracts is to have each garment thoroughly inspected—he would have known that the physical labor incident to such an inspection of 3,600 garments would not be personally performed by gentlemen of the habits and position in life of Messrs. Hunt, Opdyke, Gray and Buckingham.

The contract was certified by these gentlemen to have been fully performed: an outcry of indignant denunciation resounded throughout the State at the shameful character of the clothing. The sworn evidence of the character of the clothing will be found in the evidence appended, and that evidence was confirmed to the Committee by an examination of such uniforms after they had been given to the volunteers.

The inspectors, to avoid censure for their own negligence, unite with misinformed newspaper correspondents in attributing fraud and corruption to a body of men whose character for integrity is at least equal to that of their calumniators—in the face of the evidence of the Messrs. Brooks themselves, which is appended thereto, who, in their sworn testimony, say that they neither gave nor promised any money or other valuable thing to any member of said Board or to any other person, for procuring such contract or to effect a change of the same.

The contract contains this provision:

"*Second.* The said jackets, overcoats and trowsers shall be well and properly cut and made, and shall be strongly and thoroughly sewed and stitched, and shall be of four sizes, and all the materials shall be of the best quality of their respective kinds, and they shall be made according to shape and form, according to certain patterns heretofore delivered by the parties of the second part unto the party of the first part, and marked A, B and C."

The evidence appended shows that this provision of the contract was not performed—that the garments were not "well and properly cut and made," nor "thoroughly sewed and stitched," nor the materials of the "best quality of their respective kind." Either the Inspectors did not inspect, properly, the articles they passed upon, or else the confidence they reposed in the Messrs. Brooks in furnishing them with "retail certificates (of which a copy is hereto appended) to be placed upon the boxes," was abused, and goods not passed by them placed in the boxes—to be furnished to the volunteers—the evidence appended proves that the certificate that the goods were well made, and the garments of the best quality of their respective kinds, was and is absolutely untrue.

That the Messrs. Brooks, in compromise of their default, have paid over $45,000, is an admission, with an emphasis not to be mistaken, that the Inspectors' certificate was false—an admission not to be countervailed by any certificate they or their foreman, or any party who may have furnished some of the cloth used, can now make.

The Inspectors may have erred without fraudulent intent, in their anxiety to avoid the "drudgery" incident to the proper performance of the duty they had assumed, they may have incautiously furnished their "retail" certificates, (as they are pleased to term them,) and thus put it in the power, not of Messrs. Brooks only, (who are men of honorable reputation,) but of any of their numerous employes and sub-contractors to defraud the State.

The Committee in their report found only such "facts" as they deemed established by the evidence taken by them, and that without prejudice or partiality, reward or hope of reward, and had prepared and signed their report some time previous to the settlement referred to was made with the Messrs. Brooks.

The Committee have appended hereto all the testimony taken by them in relation to such contract, and submit that every fact found by them in their report upon the Brooks Brothers' contract, is abundantly established by such testimony; and that their report was fair and impartial.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.
VAN. R. RICHMOND.

At a meeting of the State officers named in an act entitled "An act authorizing the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence," passed April 16, 1861, held at the Executive Chamber, on the 22d day of April, 1861.

The Governor informed the meeting that a Board of Officers, consisting of Gen. Jackson, Col. Miller, Major Gates and Major Talmadge, had been requested to make a report on the subject of uniforms. He stated that the gentlemen who had just come in comprised the Board on Uniforms. Inspector-General Jackson, on behalf of the Board, stated they had a report ready. On request, the report was read by Inspector-General Jackson, as follows:

The Board convened by order of the Commander-in-chief to determine upon a plan for uniforming and clothing the volunteer militia, to be raised pursuant to the act of April 18, 1861, do report as follows:

That the uniform of the troops should consist—First, of a jacket of dark army blue cloth, cut to flow from the waist, and to fall about four inches below the belt. The coat to be buttoned with eight buttons from the throat to the waist.

The collar to be a low standing collar. The buttons are to be those of the State Militia. Four sizes of jackets will be required. The Quartermaster-General will furnish a sample of the jacket.

2. Of trowsers, to be made of light Army blue, cut full in the leg and large around the foot. Four sizes of trowsers will be required.

The Quartermaster-General will furnish a sample of the trowsers.

3. Of an overcoat of light Army blue, of the pattern worn by the United States Infantry.

Four sizes of overcoats will be required. The Quartermaster-General will furnish a sample of the overcoat.

4. Of a fatigue cap of dark blue with a waterproof cover, to be made with a cape which will fall to the shoulder.

The cover to be buttoned to the visor and furnished with strings, so that it may be tied under the chin. A sample of the cap, cover and cape will be furnished by the Quartermaster-General.

The State button will be used for the jacket, overcoat and cap. Each soldier should be provided with two Canton flannel shirts, two pair Canton flannel drawers, two pair woolen socks, one pair of shout, cowhide pegged shoes, and one double Mackinard blanket.

The cost of the uniform and clothing will be, in the opinion of the Board, about $26. It may exceed, if the great demand for the articles needed creates a proportionate use in their market value.

The Board have ordered to be made a sample of the jacket, trowsers and cap, and also a sample of the blouse, which may be substituted for the jacket.

These samples will be ready for inspection at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Board would suggest that the commissioned officers of this force be uniformed according to the bill of dress for officers already established by the general regulations.

It is a matter of doubt whether the United States Government will furnish the troops with knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, the Board suggest that they be purchased at once by the Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WM. A. JACKSON, Inspector-General.
D. M. TALMADGE, Major.
T. W. MILLER, Colonel Commanding Twenty-sixth Regiment.
F. B. GATES, Major Twentieth Regiment.

Dated Albany, April 22, 1861.

The Attorney-General prepared a paragraph for the Agent of the Associated Press, inviting competition for proposals for uniform and clothing in the following words:

Proposals are invited for the immediate furnishing of uniforms and clothing for 12,000 New-York Volunteers, to be made at the Capitol on the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Specifications of the articles required can be found at the Quartermaster-General's office in Albany.

April 25, 1861.—For uniforms consisting of overcoat, jacket and pants, to be made according to the samples in the Quartermaster-General's office.

The contract for 12,000 of each was awarded to Brooks Brothers, of New-York City, at $19 50 for each complete uniform, the uniforms to be delivered at the rate of 2,000 a week.

In a meeting of the Board of State officers named in an act entitled, "An Act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia and to provide for the public defence," passed April 16, 1861, held at the Executive Chamber, on the 24th day of April, 1861. The Treasurer, from the Committee appointed to open the bids for uniforms and to award the contract, reported that the contractors for uniforms and clothing for the volunteer force, created by the law of April 16, 1861, were awarded as follows:

For uniforms, consisting of overcoat, jacket and trowsers, to be made according to the samples in the Quartermaster-General's Office; the contract for 12,000 of each was awarded to Brooks & Co., of New-York City, at $19 50 for each complete uniform, the uniforms to be delivered at the rate of 2,000 a week.

I certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the minutes. [Signed] J. H. LINSLY, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of State Officers named in an act entitled, "An Act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence," passed April 16, 1861, held at the Executive Chamber on the 25th day of April, 1861, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer proceed to New York, there to confer with Assistant Quartermaster-General Arthur and Major Patrick in regard to uniforms, and also that he be a Committee, in conjunction with the Commissary-General, to open and award the contracts for accoutrements now advertised for.

Resolved, That in case the Treasurer cannot obtain the consent of Brooks Brothers to release so much of their contract as to enable the State to procure from other sources, and which shall form a part of the 12,000 uniforms ordered, that he be authorized to obtain 3,000 uniforms in addition to the number already authorized by contract, provided that he shall obtain from the parties from whom he procures the uniforms proper security that the work shall be done in the same manner, of the same quality and material, and at the same prices as is agreed to be done by Brooks Brothers, to be furnished within three weeks' time.

At a meeting of the Board, held on the 27th day of April, 1861.

The Treasurer who was appointed a Committee to proceed to New-York, there to confer with Assistant-Quartermaster-General Arthur and Major Patrick, report, that the New-York market could not supply the necessary cloth for 12,000 uniforms of the pattern style; that he was therefore, after consultation, obliged to substitute another style of cloth.

The Treasurer therefore reported that he had completed and signed a contract with Brooks Brothers.

At a meeting of the Board, held on the 1st day of May, 1861.

The Treasurer submitted a contract with Brooks Brothers & Co., of New-York, for clothing, conditioned to furnish at various times, on or before the 18th day of May next, 12,000 uniforms at $19 50 each, together with a bond executed by Charles F. Goodhue and James F. Joyce, in the sum of $50,000.

On motion it was,

Resolved, That the contract with Brooks Brothers & Co., be approved and ordered filed in the Comptroller's Office.

At a meeting of the Board, held on the 2d day of May, 1861, it was

Resolved, That Mr. Dorsheimer proceed to New-York, to superintend the inspection of the clothing to be delivered under the contract of Brooks Brothers.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the minutes. J. H. LINSLY, Secretary.

INTERROGATORIES TO EDWIN D. MORGAN.

1. State the terms and conditions of the proposal of Brooks Brothers, of the City of New-York, to furnish uniforms and clothing for the New-York Volunteers, and whether or not the same was accepted?

2. Did the contract entered into by the State with Brooks Brothers for furnishing uniforms and clothing for 12,000 New-York Volunteers, differ from the terms of the proposal made by same firm to furnish such uniforms and clothing? If yea, state in what particulars, and give the names of all persons who advised such change of contract, and the reason why the same was changed.

3. Have you at any time had any interest, direct or indirect, in the contract referred to in the last interrogatory?

4. Have you any knowledge of any money or other valuable thing being paid, promised or given to any person for aiding said Brooks Brothers to obtain an acceptance of their proposals inquired about in the first interrogatory, or to procure the change of contract referred to in the second interrogatory, or the acceptance and delivery of uniforms and clothing under it? If yea, state particularly such knowledge, and all matters relating thereto.

Answer to Interrogatory No. 1.—The terms and condition of the proposals of Brooks Brothers, according to my best recollection, were substantially as follows:

They offered to furnish 12,000 uniforms, consisting of overcoat, jacket and trowsers, in all respects according to sample garments in the office of the Quartermaster-General, at the price of $19 50 for each complete uniform, to be delivered at the rate of three thousand uniforms per week. The samples in the Quartermaster's office were adopted as the pattern garments by the Military Board, on the recommendation of a Board of officers appointed by me for the purpose of proposing a suitable dress, and consisted of Inspector-General Jackson, Colonel Miller and Majors Gates and Tallmadge. They recommended that the uniform of the troops should consist:

1. Of a jacket of dark Army cloth, cut to flow from the waist and to fall about four inches below the belt. The coat to be buttoned with eight buttons from the throat to the waist. The collar to be a low standing collar. The buttons are to be those of the State Militia. Four sizes of jackets will be required. The Quartermaster will furnish a sample of jackets.

2. Of trowsers, to be made of light Army blue, cut full in the leg and large around the foot. Four sizes of trowsers will be required. The Quartermaster-General will furnish a sample of the trowsers.

3. Of an overcoat of light Army blue, of the pattern worn by the New-York Infantry. Four sizes of overcoats will be required."

I do not wish to be understood as speaking positively as to the time of delivery. The proposal may have been somewhat different from my statement. I believe, however, I am correct in regard to it.

The proposal of Brooks Brothers to furnish 12,000 uniforms was accepted by the Committee because they were the only bidders that could positively furnish the material; other bids were made with a proviso or condition that the kind of cloth named could be procured in time. The award was confirmed by the Board.

Answer to Second Interrogatory. The contract between the State and Brooks Brothers as finally drawn, did differ from the terms of proposal made by them and accepted by the Committee. The particular in which it differed, and the reason which, in my judgment, induced the Board to authorize the change, were as follows: On April 27, the Treasurer, Mr. Dorsheimer, who had been appointed, on the 25th of April, a Committee to proceed to New-York, and there to confer with Assistant-Quartermaster Arthur and Major Patrick in regard to uniforms, reported that the New-York market could not supply the necessary cloth for the 12,000 uniforms of the pattern style, and that he therefore felt obliged, after due consideration, to substitute other styles of cloth, samples of which he produced, and which were attached to and still are attached to the contract of Brooks Brothers. As the change of material for a portion of the uniforms was made in New-York without consultation with the Board or any of its members, except Mr. Dorsheimer, who was acting as its Committee, I have no knowledge of the parties who advised it, beyond the name of the late Inspector-General, William H. Jackson; and the only knowledge I have of such advice by him is contained in a telegraph dispatch, copy of which, together with my reply, also by telegraph, as follows:

New-York, April 25, 1861.

Gov. E. D. Morgan:

Can I change the colors of the uniforms—I can't get the cloth of the colors required. Gens. S. Yates and Arthur advise the change. Answer at once, or I shall lose the chances of getting the cloth. Send answer to General Telegraph-office. WM. A. JACKSON.

Albany, April 25, 1861—4:45 P. M.

Wm. A. Jackson, General Telegraph-office, New-York:

Treasurer Dorsheimer leaves for New-York at five. Wait till he arrives. He goes as a Committee of the Board. E. D. MORGAN.

I deem it but proper to state here, that Lieut.-Gov. Campbell expressed his disapprobation of any change in the material. On the receipt of the above dispatch by Mr. Jackson, I stated at once that my own judgment entirely concurred with that of Lieut.-Gov. Campbell.

Answer to third interrogatory.—No, neither direct nor indirect.

Answer to fourth interrogatory.—I have no knowledge of any money or other valuable thing being paid or given to any person for aiding Brooks Brothers to obtain an acceptance of their contract. As regards the promise of money or other valuable thing I know nothing, except that Mr. Elisha Brooks, a member of the firm of Brooks Brothers, who visited Albany the latter part of June for the purpose of drawing some money on their contract, informed me that they had designed to do "something handsome for Robert Freeman." But whether any information of this intention had been communicated to Mr. Freeman, I know not.

Mr. Freeman is, I believe, an employe of their house, and has been for several years.

Albany County, ss:—Edwin D. Morgan, being duly sworn, saith: That the within and annexed answers to the annexed interrogatories are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) E. D. MORGAN.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1861.

(Signed,) R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

DEPOSITION OF ROBERT CAMPBELL.

State of New-York—Robert Campbell being duly sworn, doth depose and say as follows, viz.:

Q.—State the terms and conditions of the proposal of Brooks Brothers, of the City of New-York, to furnish uniforms and clothing for the New-York Volunteers, and whether or not the same was accepted.

A.—I have no knowledge of the terms and conditions of the proposals made by Messrs. Brooks to furnish uniforms, nor whether same was accepted or not, except from the minutes of the Military Board.

I was absent from the meetings of such Board at the time the proposals for furnishing such uniforms were invited, and at the time they were made and accepted.

Q.—Did the contract entered into by the State with Brooks Brothers for furnishing uniforms and clothing for 12,000 New-York Volunteers, differ from the terms of the proposal made by said firm to furnish such uniforms and clothing? If yea, state in what particulars, and give the names of all persons who advised such change, and the reason why the same was changed.

A.—It did differ; other than Army cloth was substituted for a portion of the uniforms; I had no knowledge of the circumstances which induced such change, except as detailed to the Board by Treasurer Dorsheimer; on the 25th of April last, Treasurer Dorsheimer was appointed a Committee of such Board to proceed to New-York and consult with Gen. Arthur and Major Patrick, in regard to such uniforms; on his return, on the 27th of April, he reported to the Military Board that he had, after diligent inquiry, ascertained that a sufficient quantity of Army cloth could not be had in the New-York market to make the 12,000 uniforms, and that, after consultation, he had entered into a contract for such uniforms with Brooks Brothers, to be made in part of other than Army cloth, and assured the Board that all of the uniforms to be delivered under such contract would be of equal value of Army cloth uniforms.

At a meeting of the Military Board, held on the 1st of May last, Treasurer Dorsheimer submitted a written contract made with Brooks Brothers for the approval of such Board; I remember to have objected to a change of the contract with Brooks Brothers, but was assured it was all right, and made no further opposition to its approval; that this deponent never saw the samples of cloth attached to such contract, but relied upon the assurances given that the uniforms contracted for would be of as good a quality as if made of Army cloth.

Q.—Have you at any time had any interest, direct or indirect, in the contract referred to in the last interrogatory?

A.—I have not; nor in any contract made by the the Military Board other than such interest as every citizen of the State has.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any money or any other valuable thing being paid, promised or given to any person for aiding said Brooks Brothers, to obtain an acceptance of their proposal inquired about in the first above interrogatory, or to procure the change of contract referred to in the second interrogatory, or the acceptance and delivery of uniforms and clothing under it? If yea, state particularly such knowledge and all matters relating thereto.

A.—I have no knowledge of anything of the kind.

(Signed) R. CAMPBELL.

Read over, subscribed and sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1861.

(Signed) VAN R. RICHMOND, Committee.

State of New-York, *Albany County, ss.—David R. Floyd Jones*, being sworn, doth depose and say, that in response to the first interrogatory addressed to him, which is in the following words:

"State the terms and conditions of the proposal of Brooks Brothers, of the City of New-York, to furnish uniforms and clothing for the New-York volunteers, and whether or not the same was accepted?"

He has no knowledge of the terms and conditions of the proposals of Brooks Brothers as aforesaid, nor whether the same was accepted, except what appears from the record of the Military Board, for the reason that at the time said proposals were opened and submitted he was in the City of New-York, engaged in the important duty, in connection with the Comptroller and Attorney-General, as a Committee of dispatching an agent to Europe for the purchase of the necessary arms for our volunteers.

The second interrogatory is as follows:

"Did the contract entered into by the State with Brooks Brothers, for furnishing uniforms and clothing for 12,000 New-York Volunteers, differ from the terms of the proposal made by said firm to furnish such uniforms and clothing? If yea, state in what particulars, and give the names of all persons who advised such change of contract, and the reasons why the same was changed."

Deponent would state in reply thereto, that the records show that the Treasurer (whilst deponent was not present) reported to the Board that he had completed and signed a contract with Brooks Brothers for 12,000 uniforms of a different style of cloth from that agreed to be furnished by their proposals, in consequence of there being a deficiency of the latter in the market. Deponent has no knowledge as to the persons who advised such change, nor the reasons therefor, except as stated in the report of the Treasurer as above.

The third interrogatory is as follows:

"Have you at any time had any interest, direct or indirect, in the contract referred to in the last interrogatory?"

Deponent begs to state in reply thereto, that neither in the contract referred to, nor in any other authorized by the Military Board, has he had the least interest, direct or indirect.

Second reply to the twentieth interrogatory, which is as follows:

"Have you knowledge of any money, or other valuable thing, being paid, promised or given to any person for aiding said Brooks Brothers to obtain an acceptance of their proposal, inquired in the first interrogatory, or to procure the change of contract referred to in the second interrogatory, or the acceptance and delivery of uniforms and clothing under it? If yea, state particularly such knowledge, and all matters relating thereto."

This deponent says that he has no knowledge upon the subject.

(Signed) D. R. FLOYD JONES.

Sworn this 2d day of July, before me.

(Signed) R. Campbell, Chairman.

State of New-York, *Albany County.—Robert Denniston*, being duly sworn, doth depose and say as follows:

Q.—State the terms and conditions of the proposal of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, of the City of New-York, to furnish uniforms and clothing for the New-York Volunteers, and whether or not the same was accepted.

A.—I have no knowledge of the same except what appears in reference to such proposal in the minutes of the Military Board, having been absent upon the business of such board in the City of New-York when such proposal was made and accepted.

Q.—Did the contract entered into by the State with Brooks Brothers for furnishing uniforms and clothing for 12,000 New-York Volunteers differ from the terms of the proposal made by said firm to furnish such uniforms and clothing? If yea, state in what particulars and give the names of all persons who advised such change and the reason why such change was made.

A.—I believe such contract was changed from the proposal accepted. The State Treasurer was sent by order of the Board to New-York City to consult with the Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. Arthur and Major Patrick as to said contract. The Treasurer afterwards reported that he had completed and signed a contract, and also reported the contract, and the same was approved of by this Board. The Attorney-General being absent at such meeting.

Q.—Have you at any time had any interest, direct or indirect, in the contract referred to in the last interrogatory?

A.—No.

Q.—Have you knowledge of any money or (any) other valuable thing being paid, promised or given to any person for aiding said Brooks Brothers to obtain an acceptance of their proposal inquired about in the first interrogatory, or to procure the change of contract referred to in the second above interrogatory, or the acceptance and delivery of uniforms and clothing under it? If yea, state particularly such knowledge and all matters relating thereto.

A.—I have no knowledge of any money or other valuable thing being paid, promised or given for any such purpose.

(Signed) ROBERT DENNISTON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 10th of July, 1861. (Signed) R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

INTERROGATORIES PROPOUNDED TO C. G. MYERS.

First Interrogatory.—State the terms and conditions of the proposal of Brooks Brothers, of the City of New-York, to furnish uniforms and clothing for our New-York Volunteers, and whether or not the same was accepted.

Second Interrogatory.—Did the contract entered into by the State with Brooks Brothers for furnishing uniforms and clothing for 12,000 New-York Volunteers, differ from the terms of the proposal made by said firm to furnish such uniforms and clothing? If yea, state in what particulars, and give the names of all persons who advised such change of contract, and the reasons why the same was changed.

Third Interrogatory.—Have you at any time had any interest, direct or indirect, in the contract referred to in the last interrogatory?

Fourth Interrogatory.—Have you knowledge of any money or other valuable thing being paid, promised or given to any person for aiding said Brooks Brothers to obtain an acceptance of their proposal inquired about in the first interrogatory, or to procure the change of contract referred to in the second interrogatory, or the acceptance and delivery of uniforms and clothing under it? If yea, state particularly such knowledge, and all matters relating thereto.

State of New-York, *Albany County, ss:—Charles G. Myers*, being duly sworn, doth depose and say as follows:

To the first interrogatory hereto annexed: That he has no knowledge of the terms and conditions of the proposals of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, referred to in such interrogatory, except such knowledge relating thereto as he derived from the minutes of the Military Board.

To the second interrogatory he saith: That he has no knowledge upon the subject inquired about in such interrogatory, other than such as appears from the minutes of such Military Board; that he was absent in Washington, in the discharge of duties as Committee of said Military Board at the time the contract referred to was made with the Messrs. Brooks Brothers, and did not return to Albany until after the same had been approved of by said Board.

To the third interrogatory he answers no.

To the fourth interrogatory he says: That he has no knowledge of any money or other valuable thing being paid, promised or given for any such purpose as is inquired about in this interrogatory.

(Signed) CHAS. G. MYERS.

Subscribed and sworn before, this 11th July, 1861.

(Signed) R. Campbell, Chairman.

Albany County, ss:—Philip Dorshiemer being called, and sworn as a witness, deposed as follows, viz.:

Q.—State the terms and conditions of the proposal of Brooks Brothers, of the City of New-York, to furnish uniforms and clothing for the New-York Volunteers, and whether or not the same was accepted?

A.—The proposals of Brooks Brothers were for 12,000 uniforms, to be made out of Army cloth, similar to that used in the Army of the United States, and were accepted.

Q.—Did the contract entered into by Brooks Brothers for furnishing uniforms and clothing for 12,000 New-York Volunteers differ from the forms of the proposal made by said firm to furnish such uniforms and clothing? If yes, state in what particulars, and give the names of all persons who advised such change of contract, and the reason why the same was changed.

A.—The contract did differ from the proposals. The cloth was changed to one of a different color and quality. The Inspector-General, (Mr. Jackson,) the Judge-Advocate, (Mr. Anthon,) the Assistant Quartermaster-General (Mr. Arthur) and, as I was informed, Gen. Sandford, recommended the change because the goods called for by the contract were not to be had, which upon personal inquiry I found was the fact. Before the change was definitely made in the contract, samples of the goods proposed to be substituted were submitted to the Military Board, with a statement of the facts, and they approved of the change, and the contract as changed was ratified by the Board.

Q.—Have you at any time had any interest, direct or indirect, in the contract referred to in the last interrogatory?

A.—I have never had any interest, direct or indirect, in that contract or in any other contract for goods furnished the volunteers.

Q.—Have you knowledge of any money or other valuable thing being paid, promised or given to any person for aiding said Brooks Brothers to obtain an acceptance of their proposal inquired about in the first interrogatory, or to procure the change of contract referred to in the second interrogatory, or the acceptance and delivery of uniforms and clothing under it? If yea, state particularly such knowledge and all matters relating thereto.

A.—I have no knowledge or information of any money or other valuable thing being paid or promised or given, for aiding Brooks Brothers either in obtaining the acceptance of their proposals, or in procuring the change in the contract referred to in the second interrogatory, or the acceptance and delivery of uniforms and clothing under it. (Signed)

P. DORSHEIMER.

Read over, subscribed and sworn before me, this 2d July, 1861. (Signed) R. Campbell, Chairman.

State of New-York, *Albany County, ss.—Van R. Richmond*, being called and sworn, testified as follows, viz.:

Q.—State the terms and conditions of the proposal of Brooks Brothers, of the City of New-York, to furnish uniforms and clothing for the New-York Volunteers, and whether or not the same was accepted.

A. Propositions were opened for twelve thousand suits for volunteers, April 23, 1861. Gov. Morgan, Treasurer Dorsheimer and myself were appointed a Committee to open the bids. The samples upon which the proposals were based, were of army cloth; the overcoat and pants of light blue, and the jacket of dark blue; said samples were exhibited in the Quartermaster-General's office; the bid of Brooks Brothers was $20 per suit, and was awarded to them at $19 50 per suit; there were some bids from other parties for a portion of the suits at a less price; these parties were offered suits to the amount of their bids, but they refused to enter into contract on the ground that they could not furnish the army cloth. Mr. Freeman, the agent for Brooks Brothers, stated that they could furnish the suits within the required time from the army cloth, and representations were made that they had bought up all the army cloth in market; the work was awarded to Brooks Brothers, in the belief that they were the only bidders who could complete the contract within the required time.

Q.—Did the contract entered into by the State with Brooks Brothers for furnishing uniforms and clothing for 12,000 New-York volunteers, differ from the terms of the proposal made by said firm to furnish said uniforms and clothing? If yea, state in what particulars, and give the names of all persons who advised such change of contract, and the reason why the same was changed.

A.—It did differ; other than Army cloth was substituted for a portion of the suits; I was absent from Albany in consequence of sickness and death in my family, until the 30th of April, and consequently had no personal knowledge of the circumstances controlling the said change; at a meeting of the Military Board, held on the 1st of May, Treasurer Dorsheimer submitted for the approval of the Board a written contract with Brooks Brothers, signed by him under date of April 26; at the time this contract was submitted, Mr. Dorsheimer stated to the Board that it was "all right;" my attention was not called then to any samples, neither was I aware that any samples of cloth were attached to the contract; I understood the change to be for the reason that Army cloth could not be had, and consented to it in the belief that the State was to receive at least as good, if not a better article, than the Army cloth.

Q.—Have you at any time had any interest, direct or indirect, in the contract referred to in the last interrogatory?

A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any money, or other valuable thing, being paid, promised or given, to any person for aiding said Brooks Brothers to obtain an acceptance of their proposal inquired about in the first interrogatory, or to procure the change of contract referred to in the second interrogatory, or the acceptance and delivery of uniforms and clothing under it? If yea, state particularly such knowledge, and all matters relating thereto.

A.—I have no knowledge whatever of anything of the kind. (Signed.) VAN R. RICHMOND.

Read over, subscribed and sworn before me, this 3d of July, 1861.

(Signed,) R. Campbell, Chairman.

Articles of Agreement, made and entered into this twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between the People of the State of New-York, parties of the first part, and Daniel H. Brooks, John Brooks, Elisha Brooks and Edward S. Brooks, composing the firm of Brooks Brothers, of the City of New-York, parties of the second part, Witnessing: That the said party of the first part and the said party of the second part, for themselves, their executors and administrators, have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other, as follows, to wit:

First.—That the said parties of the second part shall furnish, manufacture and deliver at such places in the State of New-York as the Quartermaster-General of said State shall designate, the following articles of clothing, at the times and of the quality and description hereinafter designated, namely: twenty-six hundred dark blue kersey jackets, indigo blue, and all wool, of which one thousand shall be furnished on or before May 4, 1861, and sixteen hundred thereof on or before May 12, 1861, of which said blue kersey or sample is hereunto attached, marked "Brooks Brothers, sample No. 1." Also, twenty-one hundred dark blue felt jackets, all wool, indigo blue, on or before May 12, 1861, of which said felt a sample is hereunto annexed, marked "Brooks Bros., sample No. 8;" also, seventy-three hundred gray jackets, of cadet mixed satinet, to be delivered, one-half thereof May 4, 1861, and one-half thereof May 12, 1861, of which said gray satinet a sample is hereunto annexed, marked "Brooks Bros., sample No. 3;" also, one thousand dark blue kersey trowsers, indigo blue, all wool, to be delivered May 4, 1861, and fourteen hundred to be delivered May 12, 1861, of which said kersey a sample is hereunto annexed, marked "Brooks Bros., sample No. 1."

Also, two thousand four hundred light blue Army kersey trowsers, indigo blue, all wool, to be delivered on or before May 18, 1861, of which said kersey a sample is hereunto annexed, marked "Brooks Bros., sample No. 7."

Also, seven thousand two hundred gray cadet mixed satinet trowsers, to be delivered one-third May 12, 1861, one-third May 4, 1861, and one-third May 18, 1861, of which said satinet a sample is hereunto annexed, marked "Brooks Bros., sample No. 3."

Also, four thousand brown mixed overcoats, all wool, to be delivered fifteen hundred on the 4th day of May, 1861, fifteen hundred on the 12th day of May, 1861, and one thousand on the 18th day of May, 1861, of which said cloth a sample is hereunto annexed, marked "Brooks Bros., sample No. 4."

Also, sixteen hundred blue Petersham overcoats, all wool, indigo blue, to be delivered May 18, 1861, of which said Petersham a sample is hereunto annexed, marked "Brooks Bros., sample No. 5."

Also, two thousand mixed kersey overcoats, all wool, to be delivered May 4. 1861, of which said kersey a sample is hereunto annexed, marked "Brooks Bros., sample No. 2."

Also, four thousand four hundred cadet doeskin overcoats, all wool, to be delivered, one-half May 12, 1861, and one-half May 18, 1861, of which said doeskin a sample is hereunto annexed, marked "Brooks Bros., sample No. 6."

Second—The said jackets, overcoats and trowsers shall be well and properly cut and made, and shall be strongly and thoroughly sewed and stitched, and shall be of four sizes, and all the materials shall be of the best quality of their respective kinds, and they shall be according to shape and form, according to certain patterns heretofore delivered by the parties of the second part, unto the party of the first part, and marked A, B & C.

Third—The said jackets, trowsers and overcoats shall have the proper number of buttons which shall be of the pattern and material prescribed by the General Regulations of the State of New-York, for privates.

Fourth—The party of the first part shall have power to reject any article of an inferior character to what is above stipulated; and the said party of the second part shall thereupon forthwith furnish other articles of the proper character in place thereof, or in default thereof the party of the first part shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the said party of the second part shall be charged with the difference of cost.

Fifth—Time is hereby declared to be of the essence of this contract. And in case the said parties of the second part shall not deliver said articles at the times hereinbefore specified, the party of the first part shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase; and the said party of the second part shall thereupon be chargeable with any difference of price and any damages which may thereupon ensue; and the said party of the first part shall have power to retain from the sum hereinafter stipulated to be paid to the parties of the second part, such sums as may be necessary to indemnify said party of the first part in the premises.

Sixth—The said party of the first part hereby agree to pay to the said party of the second part, at the rate of $19 50 for each suit, consisting of trowsers, jacket and overcoat, seventy-five per cent. thereof to be paid upon the delivery to and acceptance of the same by the inspecting officer of the party of the first part, and the remaining twenty-five per cent. thereof to be paid when the terms of this contract shall have been fully carried out and complied with by the party of the second part; payments to be made in sums of fifty thousand dollars and upwards, as said goods are delivered.

Seventh—It is hereby expressly stipulated and agreed, that until said goods shall be delivered and received by the party of the first part, that they shall be in all respects at the risk of the party of the second part.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

P. DORSHEIMER, Treasurer. [Seal.]
DAN'L H. BROOKS, [Seal.]
JOHN BROOKS, [Seal.]
ELISHA BBOOKS, [Seal.]
EDWARD S. BROOKS. [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of
Wm. Henry Anthon.

William A. Jackson, of the City of Albany, being called and sworn, testified as follows: I am now Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment of the Volunteer Militia of the State of New-York, and was on the 26th day of April last Inspector-General of said State. "That on the 25th day of April last, I was in the City of New-York, engaged in the discharge of my duties as such Inspector-General, and as such called upon Brooks Brothers, of New-York, to ascertain whether they were prepared to furnish the uniforms for the Volunteer Militia according to the terms of a proposal they had made for that purpose. I was present when the proposals for furnishing said uniforms were opened in the City of Albany—the contract therefor awarded. I remember that Mr. Freeman, the agent of Brooks Brothers, there represented to the Committee appointed to open the proposals for said uniforms, that the firm of Brooks Brothers had and could procure cloth sufficient to make said uniforms; and that other responsible houses declined to put in proposals for furnishing said uniforms upon the ground that a sufficient quantity of Army cloth could not be obtained in twenty days in market to fulfill the contract for such uniforms. That, in consequence of the representations of said Freeman, the proposals of said Brooks Brothers, the proposal of said firm was accepted. That afterwards, on and about the 25th day of April last, I was in the City of New-York, called at the house of Brooks Brothers to ascertain whether they were prepared to enter into a contract to furnish said uniforms according to their proposal. That I then learned that they could not obtain a sufficient quantity of Army cloth to make said uniforms. That fears were then entertained that the City of Washington would be taken by the rebels, and both the General and State Governments were desirous that a portion of the volunteer militia of this State should be uniformed and sent to Washington with as little delay as possible. That, after consulting with various prominent citizens, it was thought advisable to substitute other cloth for such uniforms in the place of the Army cloth specified in the proposals of Brooks Brothers; and, in connection with Gen. Arthur, we examined the samples of cloths of Brooks Brothers and selected those we deemed the most suitable for such uniforms; and Gen. Arthur prepared a contract for furnishing such uniforms, and the same was signed by the members of said firm of Brooks Brothers, and by Mr. Dorsheimer in behalf of the State. I remember that Mr. Brooks represented to us that some of the cloths of which he furnished samples, would cost them more than the Army cloth provided for in their proposals. That I don't know of any person being paid any sums of money to procure said contract, or a change of such contract. That my sole reason for advising such change was to procure such uniforms within the time provided for in the contract. That this deponent has seen various uniforms furnished by said Brooks Brothers to regiments at Elmira, under their contract, and that in the opinion of witness such uniforms are made of inferior cloth to any of the samples selected. These samples, after Gen. Arthur and myself had selected them, were shown to Mr. Dorsheimer, and he appoved the same.

(Signed) WM. A. JACKSON.

Taken, subscribed and sworn before me, this 15th of June, 1861.

(Signed) R. Campbell, Chairman.

William H. Anthon, of the City and County of New-York, Judge-Advocate-General of said State, being duly sworn, testified as follows, viz.: On the 25th day of April, 1861, Inspector-General Jackson called at my office, in the City of New-York, and requested me to go with him to the store of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, to draw a contract for the furnishing of uniforms for the New-York State Volunteers; when I arrived at the store of Messrs. Brooks I found Gen. Jackson there in company with several of the firm of Brooks Brothers, inspecting samples of cloth; the Messrs. Brooks stated that they had sent all over the City to obtain Army blue cloth of the character decided upon by the State Board, but could only obtain sufficient for three regiments, and that the samples of other cloths which they exhibited could be obtained in sufficient quantities, and that they were willing to make the uniforms of those cloths, although it would be at a loss to themselves, as they were more expensive than those selected by the Board; I am not an expert in regard to cloths, but the samples were fresh, new and strong, and seemed to me to be in every way suitable for the purpose; I did not, however, feel myself qualified to express an opinion upon this point as an expert; I suggested to the Inspector-General that it would be well to telegraph to other cities in order to learn whether the requisite supply of army blue cloth, of the character selected by the Board, could not be thence obtained; The Messrs. Brooks stated that they had done so, and that owing to the immense demand for this material the stock had been completely exhausted; that the mills both here and elsewhere were running night and day, but that it would delay the execution of the contract at least one month, unless other cloth was selected; the conversation upon this subject lasted about one hour, and was interrupted by a messenger, who came to say that the agents of other States (I think Ohio and Pennsylvania were the States named) wanted the goods of which the Messrs. Brooks were showing us the samples, and that a decision must be made at once, or else they would be sold. The Messrs. Brooks stated that if these goods were sold they knew not where they should find others suitable for uniforms. I advised Inspector-General Jackson to telegraph to Albany for the opinion of the State Board upon the subject; he answered that he had already done so, but had received no answer, although his dispatch had been sent more than three hours before. The Messrs. Brooks seemed very anxious to have the matter settled, lest they should lose the goods, and sent a person to the stores of the merchants to request them to make no sale to any other parties; the answer came back that they refused to hold the goods for them any longer. General Jackson stated that he approved highly of the samples, and was willing to make the change upon the representations made by the Messrs. Brooks as to the quality of the articles, and asked me whether I thought he was justified in taking the responsibility in consideration of the peculiar circumstances, namely, the great scarcity of goods suitable for military purposes, the danger of losing the only suitable goods in the market, and the pressing necessity for uniforming the troops without delay. I told him that I thought the circumstances would justify him, but that it would be well to defer the execution of the contract until the evening, in the hope of hearing from Albany. This was done, the owners of the goods being informed by the Messrs. Brooks, as I understood, that they would without doubt be accepted. In the meanwhile a telegram was received from Albany ordering that nothing further should be done about the contracts, and stating that Mr. Dorsheimer would come down by the train; he arrived at 10½ P. M. At that hour General Jackson, Messrs. Brooks and myself met Mr. Dorsheimer at the Astor House, and the samples were submitted to him for examination, and the same statements as to the excellence of the fabric were made to him by Messrs. Brooks as had been previously made to us. Mr. Dorsheimer took time to consider, and left the Astor House in order to make inquiries as to the stock of goods suitable for military purposes in the City. When he returned he instructed me to draw a contract with the Messrs. Brooks, to be signed by him on the part of the State, and to be particular to have the samples carefully designated, so that there should be no mistakes. I drew the contract in duplicate, and attached the samples, and the next day the contract was duly executed. I have seen the gray cloth of which the uniforms of Cols. Quimby and Walrath's regiments are made, during my recent visit upon official business to the City of Washington. The cloth of which those uniforms are made is rotten, and may easily be torn with the fingers. It is not like the sample cloth, which is strong, and cannot be so torn. The shade of color also is different, having a rusty and faded appearance. I have conversed with Army officers and other gentlemen of experience at Washington, and have learned from them that cloths do become rotten from age, and from being kept in improper places; that this is frequently the case with the cloth used in the Army, and that the utmost care is necessary on the part of inspecting officers, as the appearance of the defective article is very nearly the same as that of the good article, the difference in appearance consisting in a rusty and faded look about the color, which might not be detected by any except a practical eye, and that a good Inspector would detect it at a glance, and throw out such goods at once.

(Signed,) WM. HENRY ANTHON.

Taken, subscribed and sworn before me, this 13th of June, 1861. (Signed,) R. Campbell, Chairman.

Elisha Brooks, of New-York, one of the firm of Brooks Brothers, of said City, a witness, called and sworn, testified as follows, viz:

The firm of Brooks Brothers, No. 468 Broadway, is composed of the following persons, namely: Daniel H. Brooks, John Brooks, Edward L. Brooks, and myself; our firm made proposals to the State Military Board of State Officers for manufacturing 12,000 uniforms for the Volunteer Militia of the State.

Q.—Was any other person directly or indirectly interested in such proposal?

A.—No; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Who was your agent to make such proposals?

A.—Mr. Robert Freeman; he went to Albany for that purpose.

Q.—By your proposals were the uniforms to be made of Army cloth, such as is used in the United States Army?

A.—When the proposals were given, I think they were; our proposals were accepted to make such uniforms at $19 50 a suit.

Q.—Who first proposed a change of the material out of which such uniforms were to be manufactured?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was any person or persons employed by you or your firm, to your knowledge, information or belief, to procure a change of the material out of which such uniforms were to be manufactured?

A.—No.

Q.—Have you or your firm, to your knowledge, information or belief, paid or agreed to pay any person or persons any sum of money or other valuable consideration upon condition that you were allowed to make up said uniforms out of other cloth than Army cloth? A.—No.

Q.—Have your firm paid, or agreed to pay, to your knowledge, information or belief, any money or per centage upon the amount of such contract, to any person or persons, for any services rendered by any person, in procuring said contract, or in procuring a change in said contract?

A.—No.

Q.—Have you or your firm paid or given any money or other valuable thing to any State officer or agent for any service rendered you or your firm in relation to such contract?

A.—No, not to my knowledge; and I have never heard of any money being paid or promised, or any gift being made for such purpose.

Q.—Why was such contract changed from your proposal as accepted, and by whom was such change made?

A.—It was changed from necessity, because we could not find the Army cloth; such cloth was not to be obtained in the market. We solicited an extension of the time in which to complete the contract, to enable us to obtain the Army cloth; the State Committee was unwilling to extend the time for completing the contract; the contract was made at the particular time when there was much excitement about the abandonment of Fort Sumter, and the danger of Washington being taken by the rebels, and the State Officers were unwilling to postpone the execution of the contract, fearing that such delay would not be approved of by the country. We then told them to select such cloths as could be obtained in market, and we would make up the uniforms within the time specified in the contract. I recollect that Gen. Jackson (now Col. Jackson) and Gen. Anthon called upon us about changing the contract, and examined our cloths to ascertain what cloth, other than Army cloth, we had that was suitable; they were here about the execution of the contract. Thurlow Weed also called upon us, and said we must have 2,000 suits or uniforms within a week's time, and he advised a change of contract as to the material; he said rather than not have them made within a week, he would advise the taking of any suitable cloth for the uniforms; Messrs. Jackson and Anthon thought the gray cloth the most suitable for uniforms, if the Army cloth was not used, and said it would suit the soldiers; Mr. Dorsheimer came to our store the same afternoon, and Messrs. Jackson, Anthon and ourselves showed him the samples of cloth selected by them for the uniforms, and he approved of the samples, but said little about the change; I do not recollect as I talked with any other person about the change of the contract; when we made the proposals we supposed we could obtain the Army cloth for the uniforms, but soon after ascertained we were mistaken, and we desired to substitute such cloth as was acceptable to the State authorities; I do not know that I could say that I remember any other fact about the change of our contract, except that the contract was prepared by Gen. Anthon, and was signed by the members of our firm, and by Hon. P. Dorsheimer on behalf of the State.

Q.—Were the uniforms made, and, if so, of what kind of cloth?

A.—The uniforms were made, some of Army cloth.

some of petersham, some of satinet, some of felt cloth, and some of mixed cassimere and some of [illegible].

Q.—Who inspected the clothing, and when was the same inspected? State whether each garment was inspected, and whether each of the Inspectors selected were present.

A.—Wilson G. Hunt, George Opdyke, Charles Buckingham and John Gray were the Inspectors. They were selected, as I am informed, by Gen. Arthur. As soon as we got a lot of uniforms ready we would send for the Inspectors, and they would come and inspect them and compare them with the samples. I should think they did not inspect each garment. Whenever there was an inspection, the Inspectors were all present, so far as I can recollect.

Q.—Did the Inspectors see to the boxing of the uniforms?

A.—They did not see the uniforms put in the boxes; they trusted us to do that.

Q.—Were such Inspectors, or either of them, directly or indirectly, in any way or manner, interested in such contract to your knowledge, information or belief?

A.—They were not.

Q.—Did you or your firm purchase any of the cloth used in the uniforms from either of the Inspectors referred to?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you or your firm purchase any of the garments, used to complete your contract, of any other person or persons?

A.—No; we made all the garments, or caused them to be made, out of cloth we furnished.

Q.—What prices did you pay for making such uniforms?

A.—We paid $1 50 for making the overcoats, eight shillings for making the jackets, and four shillings for making the pantaloons; we gave eleven shillings for cutting and making some of the jackets—3,052 of them—and we gave fifty cents for making 4,445 trowsers, and ten per cent. upon the cost of the goods.

Q.—Were any of these garments purchased at auction, and made up when purchased?

A.—No; not to my knowledge.

Q.—How much money did you make or save by the change of contract as to the quality of the cloth used?

A.—I cannot answer how much; I have never made a calculation.

Q.—Will you make such a calculation?

A.—I cannot, without much trouble.

Q.—Please make such a calculation.

A.—I think I cannot ascertain the difference without spending more time than I can now devote to that purpose.

ELISHA BROOKS.

Subscribed and sworn before me, the 12th of June, 1861. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Chairman.

John Brooks, one of the firm of Brooks Brothers, being duly sworn, testified as follows, viz.: Our firm made proposals for furnishing 12,000 uniforms for the volunteer militia of the State of New-York.

Q.—Is any other person than the members of the firm of Brooks Brothers interested in the contract you made to furnish such uniforms, or in the profits of such contract?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you or your firm, or any member of it, or any other person in your behalf, paid, or agreed to pay, or give any money, or other valuable thing to procure such contract, or a change of such contract, from the terms of your proposal?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you heard of any money or other thing being paid or given for such purpose?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you solicit any person to aid you in bringing about such a change of your contract?

A.—No.

Q.—Why was such contract changed, and by whom was such change made, and by whose authority?

A.—The contract was changed from the necessity of the case; the Army cloth provided for in the proposal was not to be had in the market, and we could not fulfill the contract; the State authorities and the entire people of the Northern States were fearful that Washington was to be taken by the rebels, and both the State and National Government were anxious that our State troops should be equipped, and go forward as soon as possible; our firm endeavored to get an extension of time for completing our contract, but the State authorities were unwilling to extend it; it was then suggested that we should use other than Army cloth for such uniforms, and we negotiated for a change of the cloth to be used with Col. Jackson and Gen. Arthur, and they selected the cloths to be used; Mr. Dorshimer was present a part of the time while such negotiations were going on, and he finally assented to the change, and the contract was prepared and signed. I do not remember any other person than those I have named who were concerned in negotiating the change of our contract. I was present only a part of the time while the uniforms were being inspected; our firm did not purchase any of the cloth used in their uniforms of either of the inspectors, nor have either of such inspectors any interest in the contract or in the profits of the same.

(Signed) JOHN BROOKS.

Subscribed and sworn before this 13th June, 1861.

(Signed) R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Edward S. Brooks, being duly sworn, testified as follows, viz.: I am a member of the firm of Brooks Brothers, of the City of New-York.

Q.—Is any person other than the members of said firm in any way or manner interested in this contract made by such firm to furnish uniforms for the Volunteer Militia of this State, or in the profits growing out of such contract?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have your said firm or any members of it, or any person or persons in behalf of your said firm, paid or agreed to pay or give any money or valuable thing to procure said contract, or a change of such contract, by substituting other than army clothing for the 12,000 uniforms contracted to be furnished by said firm?

A.—No, not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you, or any member or agent of the said firm of Brooks Brothers, solicit any person or persons to aid you in procuring a change of the contract referred to in the previous interrogatory?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you superintend the manufactory or inspection of any of the uniforms inquired about in the previous interrogatories?

A.—I superintended the cutting and manufacturing of most of the uniforms, but did not attend to the inspection of them, but was present occasionally at the inspection; I did not superintend the boxing of the uniforms.

EDWARD S. BROOKS.

Taken, subscribed and sworn before me this 13th of June, 1861. R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Daniel H. Brooks, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, testified as follows: I am a member of the firm of Brooks Brothers, Nos. 468 Broadway.

Q.—Is any other person than the members of the said firm of Brooks Brothers in any way or manner interested in the contract made by said firm to furnish uniforms for the Volunteer Militia of this State, or in the profits of such contract?

A.—No other person than the members of the firm and three of our clerks, who receive a share of the profits of our business as their salary.

Q.—Has your firm, or any member of it, or any person or persons in behalf of your firm, paid or agreed to pay or give, any money or other valuable thing to procure said contract, or a change of said contract, by substituting other cloth than that referred to in the proposal made by said firm at the time of receiving proposals for said uniforms? A.—No, not to my knowledge or belief.

Q.—Did you, or any agent or member of the firm of Brooks Brothers, solicit any person or persons to aid you in procuring a change of such contract?

A.—No, not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you take charge of the manufacturing and inspection or delivery of the uniforms?

A.—I was not charged with any duties in relation to this contract or by its execution, except in purchasing some army cloth before the contract was signed; and since have not taken any active part in its execution.

DANIEL H. BROOKS.

Taken, subscribed and sworn before me, this 13th of June, 1861. R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

George H. Moseman, a witness, produced, sworn and examined, testified as follows: I am a clerk in the employ of Brooks Brothers, No. 468 Broadway, New-York, and had charge of the inspection and packing of the uniforms furnished by Brooks Brothers for the Volunteer Militia of this State. The uniforms were received in a room in the basement of the store, and left there until inspected.

Q.—Were all the inspectors present when the goods were inspected?

A.—I think they were.

Q.—How many garments did they inspect in each lot?

A.—I don't know as I could tell; they did not examine every garment, but examined each lot or pile pretty thoroughly; they were in piles and they turned over the piles and examined some of the garments in each pile.

Q.—Did the inspector see to the boxing of the uniforms? A.—No.

Q.—Did you?

A.—Yes; I put up in boxes only such uniforms as had been inspected as I have related above.

GEORGE H. MOSEMAN.

Taken, subscribed and sworn before me, this 13th June, 1861. R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Robert Freeman being duly sworn, testified as follows: I reside in the City of New-York, and am in the employ of Brooks Brothers as a salesman; as their agent I went to Albany to make a proposal for the firm of Brooks Brothers to furnish 12,000 uniforms for the volunteer militia of the State; the uniforms, by the terms of such proposal, were to be of Army cloth; I did not inform the Military Board that Brooks Brothers had Army cloth sufficient to fulfill the contract; we then had a quantity of Army cloth on hand; I do not know that any other person than Brooks Brothers was interested in the contract or the profits of the same.

Q.—Do you know why the contract was not executed upon the basis of your proposal?

A.—We ascertained that sufficient army cloth could not be procured to enable Brooks Brothers to fulfill the contract within the time stipulated, (twenty days,) and we proposed a change of contract to Col. Jackson, Mr. Dorsheimer and Gen. Anthon; Gen. Anthon drew up the contract. Mr. Weed came here the same day; inquired about the suits to be made under our proposal; he remarked that he wanted Allen's and Wilson's regiments equipped and sent off; he said they were expensive, and must be sent off, and get the General Government to assume the expense of supporting those regiments. I was present a part of the time while they were being inspected by Messrs. Opdyke, Hunt and others. I did not see to packing the goods; another clerk had charge of packing, viz.: George Moseman.

ROBERT FREEMAN.

Taken, subscribed and sworn before me, this 13th of June, 1861. R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

COPY CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTORS, FURNISHED TO BROOKS BROTHERS.

Contents:

State of New-York,
Quartermaster-General's Department, New-York, May 22, 1861.

We do hereby certify that the uniforms contained in this box have been by us inspected and approved.

(Signed.)
WILSON G. HUNT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
JOHN GRAY,
C. BUCKINHAM.

Depositions of witnesses taken before ROBERT CAMPBELL and VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND, a Committee appointed at a meeting of the Board of State Officers, named in an act entitled "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence," passed April 16, 1861, held on the 28th day of May, 1861, a copy of the resolution of said Board appointing such Committee being hereto annexed.

Charles C. B. Walker, of the village of Corning, in the County of Steuben, being called, produced and sworn as a witness, testified as follows: I am, and have been since the 22d of April last, Assistant Quartermaster-General at the rendezvous at Elmira, Chemung County; that, as such Quartermaster-General, I received from Brooks Brothers, of New-York, 92 boxes containing uniforms for the Volunteer Militia of the State of New-York, containing, as ascertained by actual count, 2,998 overcoats, 2,982 trowers, 2,986 jackets, being a less number of uniforms than were receipted by me to Brooks Brothers, and which were receipted from the numbers marked upon the boxes. That each of said boxes contained labels of a similar character to the one hereto annexed, marked "Exhibit A." That this deponent issued said uniforms to Col. Quimby's Regiment of New-York Volunteer Militia, being Regiment No. 13; that such uniforms were of the quality and kind furnished this committee and labeled by this deponent. That Col Clark's Regiment, being Regiment No. 19, were furnished with the same kind and quality of uniforms as those furnished Regiment No. 13. That Col. Walrath's Regiment, No. 12, were furnished by me with similar uniforms to those furnished by me to the committee, except the overcoats, which were of a rather better quality. That Col. Christian's Regiment, No. 26, were furnished by me with similar uniforms to those furnished by me to the committee, and taken this day from privates in said regiment. That said garments were badly cut and of unsuitable sizes and shapes, poorly sewed, and many of them would become unfit for use upon being worn not over a week; that some of the garments received from Brooks Brothers were without buttons, some had the buttons broken off, some of said garments so badly made that they soon would rip open on such garments being first tried on; that the uniforms received from Brooks Brothers as aforesaid were of some six or seven different shades of colors; that the jackets and trowsers were of three or four different shades, and the overcoats of two; that deponent has been for many years engaged in business at Corning, Steuben County, as a merchant, and knows the quality and value of such clothing; that, in his opinion, the fair value of each suit or uniform received from Brooks Brothers as aforesaid, consisting of an overcoat, jacket and trowsers, would not exceed ten dollars.

C. C. B. WALKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Read over and subscribed and sworn before me this 10th June, 1861. R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Richard H. Richardson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of the Volunteer Militia of the State of New-York, located at the present time at the rendezvous at Elmira, being produced, sworn and examined, testified as follows, viz.: I have been at this rendezvous since the 2d May last; that I have seen and examined closely all the overcoats, jackets and trowsers furnished the privates of said regiment; that said jackets and trowsers are all made of a kind of cloth known as shoddy, or the poorest quality of satinet, and most of the overcoats furnished the privates of such regiment are also of the same quality of cloth; that said overcoats, jackets and trowsers are of the same quality and description as those given to this committee, and marked as samples of uniform upon soldiers at Elmira; that many of said garments were unfit for use when given to the soldiers in said regiment; that the buttons upon most of the garments were of a poor quality, badly sewed on, and would frequently break off or come off upon being used a day or two; that the pockets in the jackets were defectively sewed and made up; that they were also badly cut, and were of unsuitable sizes and shapes; that this deponent has been for several years engaged as clerk in a large clothing establishment, and knows the value of cloth and clothing; that in the opinion of this deponent, said uniform, consisting of overcoat, jacket and trowsers, would not cost or be worth more than the sum of nine dollars and fifty cents; that this deponent regards one of said overcoats as worth four dollars and fifty cents, one of said jackets as worth three dollars, and one of said trowsers as worth two dollars; that he regards the above price as the full value or worth of said goods; that this deponent saw the uniforms furnished Col Quimby's regiment when at Elmira, and that most of said uniforms were of a similar quality and material to those given to regiment No. 26; that this deponent thinks the jackets given to Col. Quimby's regiment were of a better quality than the jackets furnished to regiment No. 26, but the overcoats not as good.

(Signed,) RICHARD H. RICHARDSON,
Lieutent-Colonel 26th Regiment N. Y. V.

Read over and subscribed and sworn before me this 10th of June, 1861. (Signed,)
R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

James L. Graham, of the City of Syracuse, Lieutenant-Colonel of Twelfth Regiment of the Volunteer Militia of the State of New-York, being sworn, testified as follows: The said Twelfth Regiment was quartered at the rendezvous at Elmira, and uniformed and mustered into the service of the United States at that place. That all the jackets and trowsers furnished the volunteers of said regiment by the Acting Quartermaster-General at Elmira, were of the same quality of goods, viz.: a poor quality of what is called shoddy cloth, of a grey color; that they were badly made and badly cut, and even too large for most of the men in said regiment; that said garments would come to pieces, and rip open, upon being worn a few days; that said coats and pants were frequently of a different shade or appearance, and the cloth of most was so rotten as to be unfit for use after being worn a few weeks; that the pockets in the jackets and pantaloons were badly made, and the buttons poor and badly sewed on, and the button-holes badly worked,—some not worked at all; that some of said jackets and pantaloons woud rip or tear open the first time they were used, and the buttons would come off many of the jackets; that the overcoats furnished said regiment were partly of a better quality of cloth, and a part of the same quality of cloth as the jackets, and were badly made and soon became unfit for use; that said regiment is now stationed at Washington, and that the uniforms furnished said regiment are now so poor and ragged as to be unfit for use, and the soldiers have to spend more or less time every day in mending their clothes. (Signed) JAMES L. GRAHAM,
Lt.-Col. 12th Reg. N. Y. V.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 26th June, 1861. (Signed) R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

To the Board of Officers named in the act entitled "An Act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence," passed April 16, 1861.

The undersigned, members of such Board, having been appointed a Committee to investigate all matters connected with the contracts, made between this State and Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, of the City of New-York, for the delivery of uniforms to be furnished to the Volunteer Militia of this State, and particularly as to the quality of the uniforms delivered under such contract,

REPORT.

That your Committee have examined such contract, and the samples of cloth attached to the same, (now on file in the office of the Comptroller,) and have appended to this report a copy of the minutes of this Board relating thereto, and have also examined a portion of the uniforms delivered by Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS under their contract, and have taken such testimony in relation thereto as was by your Committee deemed necessary, to establish all the facts relative to the making of such contract, and the quality of the uniforms delivered under it, which testimony is also annexed to this report:

The undersigned submit that such minutes, contract and testimony, establish the following facts, viz.:

That on the 23d day of April last, this Board caused a notice to be published inviting proposals for furnishing uniforms and clothing for 12,000 of the volunteer militia of this State.

That in pursuance of such invitation, proposals were received from various persons to furnish such uniforms and clothing, and that none of the persons offering such proposals, except said firm of BROOKS BROTHERS, professed to be able to make such uniforms of Army cloth within the time specified in the notice.

That at the time of receiving such proposals the agent of Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS represented to members of this Board, that such firm had then on hand, or under their control, a sufficient quantity of Army cloth to make the 12,000 uniforms.

That relying upon such representations of the agent of such firm, this Board accepted their proposals, and contracted with them for such uniforms, at $19 50 for each uniform, consisting of a jacket, trowsers and overcoat.

That, soon after such contract was awarded, this Board was informed by said firm of BROOKS BROTHERS that they neither had nor could procure in market a sufficient quantity of Army cloth to make said uniforms, and they desired an extension of the time stipulated in the contract for completing such uniforms to enable them to get the Army cloth manufactured for that purpose.

That, in view of the then state of our country, with the Capital of the nation in imminent danger of being captured by the rebels, and all intercourse between the General Government and the loyal part of the nation interrupted, if not entirely cut off, with the strong appeals made by such Government, and the public Press, to have the Volunteer Militia of this State uniformed and mustered into service, without delay, this Board did not feel at liberty to accede to such request of BROOKS BROTHERS.

That, on the 25th day of April last, said BROOKS BROTHERS informed the then Inspector-General of this State (WM. A. JACKSON) that they would be unable to fulfill their said contract unless they were allowed to use other than Army cloth for such uniforms, and that such Inspector-General requested authority to allow such a change of contract to be made.

That, upon receipt of such request, this Board appointed the Treasurer of the State a Committee to proceed to New-York City, and to confer with Assistant Quartermaster-General ARTHUR and Major PATRICK, in reference to said uniforms.

That, on the 27th day of April last, the Treasurer, as such Committee, reported to the Board that the New-York market could not supply the necessary Army cloth to make 12,000 uniforms, and that, after consultation, he was obliged to contract for such uniforms to be made of other than Army cloth, and that he had completed and signed a contract therefor with Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, a copy whereof is hereto annexed.

That, on the 1st day of May last, such contract was approved of by this Board, under the belief that the uniforms therein contracted for, and to be delivered under such contract, would be of equal value to uniforms made from Army cloth.

That two of the samples of cloth attached to such contract are of inferior quality, and of cloth of less value than Army cloth.

That the greater part of the 7,300 gray jackets, and the greater part of the 7,200 gray trowsers, referred to in said contract, and therein contracted to be made of cadet-mixed satinet, were in fact made of an inferior cloth to sample No. 3, attached to said contract—such jackets and trowsers being of a poor quality of cloth, known as "shoddy," tender and unfit for use, so much decayed that such uniforms, when manufactured from the same piece of gray cloth, would present several different colors or shades of color.

That all of said 7,300 gray jackets and 7,200 gray trowsers were badly cut, badly sewed and made up; and the buttons used upon all of the jackets were of a poor quality, and improperly sewed upon such garments.

That a large number of the overcoats delivered under such contract were made of cloth which was unfit for use, and inferior to the samples attached to such contract; and a number of such overcoats were badly cut and made up, with inferior buttons to those provided for in such contract.

That most of such defective uniforms were sent to the rendezvous at Elmira, and furnished the volunteers at that place, and the inferior quality of such uniforms was not known to this Board until the greater part of such uniforms had been delivered.

That four residents of the City of New-York—men of high standing for integrity and business capacity—were selected by Acting Quartermaster-Gen. ARTHUR to inspect the uniforms to be delivered under such contract, but that such persons only inspected such uniforms in piles, and did not examine each garment to see that the cloth in the same was of the quality, or made up as provided for in the contract.

That such Inspectors furnished the said contractors with certificates of inspection similar to the one hereto annexed,—and such certificates were nailed upon boxes in which such uniforms were packed without such inspectors knowing the kind or quality of uniforms which were contained therein.

That no member of this Board has or ever had any interest, direct or indirect, in such contract, or has been paid, promised or given any sum of money or other valuable thing for any services or vote in relation to the awarding of such contract, or the change of the sum from the accepted proposals of said contractors.

And your Committee further submit that the representations made at the time such contract was awarded, as to the ability of Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS to furnish Army cloth, the circumstances attending the change of such contract as disclosed in the testimony, and the making of so many of said uniforms out of inferior cloth, and the sending of the same to the rendezvous most distant from the place of the meeting of this Board, are strong evidences that Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, regardless of their obligations to the people of this State, who had agreed to pay them a liberal price for Army cloth uniforms, well made up, at least have been guilty of a gross neglect in the execution of such contract. And your Committee recommend that no further payment be made to said BROOKS BROTHERS thereon unless they shall furnish the State, free of expense, other uniforms in the place of the defective ones referred to above. Some consideration, however, should be given to the circumstances attending the making and executing of this contract. At the time it was made, six of the States of the Union had then broken out into rebellion, five others were fast tending to the same result, the National forces had been attacked, and the National flag dishonored by the rebels, and the Capital of the nation was in danger of being captured by them; the militia, when called to the protection of the Capital, were assailed by infuriated mobs, and waylaid by avowed assailants; bridges were burned and roads destroyed, to prevent the passage of our troops over national territory; and all this by men who had been for years preparing for an overthrow and dissolution of our Union.

The loyal citizens of our nation, casting aside all political points of difference, with one accord hastened to the rescue of the Government, and united in a common defence of the Constitution and our laws. The Legislature of this State had appropriated three millions of dollars to uniform and equip 30,000 volunteers; and by law created this Board, consisting of State officers already burdened with official duties; and now, within the period of eighty days, they have sent into the field, uniformed and ready for service, an army of 30,000 men, besides contributing largely by their efforts to the mustering into service of the General Government over 20,000 additional troops from this State.

Sharing, as this Board did in the universal sentiment of the people, and pressed as they were on all hands to hasten the volunteer force of this State to the rescue, ere it should be too late, that the vigilance of this Board should not have been relaxed, was hardly to be expected, and while your Committee are conscious that the BROOKS BROTHERS' contract is a solitary instance of such relaxation on the part of this Board—they can with just pride point to the result of their labors as some extenuation for such relaxation.

Your Committee further submit, that the Volunteer Militia of this State, who have offered their services, and perchance their lives, as a sacrifice, to preserve the Constitution and maintain our free Government, are entitled to the best uniforms which can be procured for them, and to the best of care and protection while they are engaged in the discharge of their patriotic duties; we therefore recommend that all of the Volunteer Militia of this State, who were furnished with the defective garments received under said contract with BROOKS BROTHERS, be also furnished with new and better garments at the expense of the State, and that the cost thereof be made a charge against said BROOKS BROTHERS, and deducted from the amount to be paid them under their contract.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) ROBERT CAMPBELL.
Dated July 11, 1861. VAN R. RICHMOND.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.—SEPT. 4.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

John Burns was tried in this Court to-day for assault and battery with intent to kill, and convicted of assault and battery only. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Sentence Thursday.

Delia Larkin, a degraded-looking street-walker, was convicted of larceny from the person in stealing $107 from Jacob Elkan, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Richmond Weeks, who pleaded guilty on Tuesday of forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Cooper E. Corbitt* vs. *Edward Stone.*—Motion for judgment granted.

The Same vs. *Samuel Lamb.*—Motion for judgment granted.

E. V. Haughwout vs. *R. R. Kennedy.*—Motion denied without costs.

The Same vs. *the Same.*—Motion denied without costs.

John Van Vechten vs. *Hiram G. Hotchkiss.*—Motion granted with leave to defendant to amend his answer on payment of $10 costs.

American Fire Insurance Company vs. *R. W. Martin.*—Motion granted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Thomas J. Emery, et als.* vs. *D. H. Townsend.*—Memoranda for counsel.

May & Bailliere vs. *Wm. D. Bailliere.*—Order settled.

Lunebergh vs. *Lunebergh.*—Not sufficient grounds for granting order.

PERSONAL.

W. M. W.—REMEMBER 8 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING. C. T.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHOOL-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS and STATIONERY, which we offer to teachers and others at lowest possible prices, wholesale and retail.

MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.—A very large assortment constantly on hand, and NEW MUSIC received as soon as published. Music, Magazines, &c., bound to order.

HOWE & FERRY, at the old stand,
No. 76 BOWERY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 WANTED IN CASH—BY A LADY, for an interest in a Government grant that yields a monthly income, which she is compelled to sell at a sacrifice to save other property. For full particulars address FULLER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, with full name and address.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN AS partner, with from $30 to $50, in a business that will pay from $12 to $15 per week. For full particulars, apply this afternoon, from 1 till 4 P. M., at the hall door, No. 68 Christopher-st. Good reference given.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. [illegible]
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9. The rapid success of this school proves the superiority of the German method of instruction, on which it is conducted. All the English branches thoroughly taught; particular care paid to the German and French languages. Spanish and Latin in the higher classes of the male department only. Thorough instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, Book-keeping, Natural History and Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, American and Universal History, Penmanship, Drawing, gymnastics, in both the female and male departments. No extra charge for any branch of instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at Westerman's, No. 440 Broadway; at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.

R. DULON, P. D. H. GEREKE, P. D.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—The thirty-eighth Annual Session of this school for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering, will begin Sept. 18, 1861. A department for instruction in Military Science and Art has been instituted. Inquiries may be addressed to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director of Rens. Pol Institute, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—THE Boarding and Day School at Glen Cove, L. I., will be reopened on Sept. 17. Solid instruction and a comfortable home combined. Terms $25 per quarter of 12 weeks. English branches and rudiments of music included. For further particulars, inquire of the Principal, Mrs. E. W. SYMMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to

Miss AIKEN, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S BOARDING School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, reopens Sept. 2. Terms $200 per annum. References, M. E. Ponvert, No. 30 Broad-st.; M. E. Plunkett, No. 130 Broadway,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 28th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES McFARLAND WILL REopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 476 Pacific-st., near Powers, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PLACE A YOUNG LADY IN A family school of not more than five pupils. Address PARENT, Box No. 847 Post-office, with City references.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.

WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MISS R. F. HEUMAN'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, No. 210 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six Americans, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 292 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College. Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.; M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 44 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
NO. 75 HENRY-STREET,
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL
French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. The large, light and well ventilated rooms of the building, erected by the Principals expressly for their Institution, have, during the vacation, been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents, with whom the resident Principal (Mr. Clarke) is now ready to confer, during any part of the day or evening. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
and JAS. FANNING, A. M.,
Proprietors and Principals.

MME. J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Mme. Cauchois assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation, adapting the method to the abilities of the pupil. Her chief object is to inspire her scholars with a love of learning, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. Particular attention given to the primary department. A punctual attendance at the opening of the school is especially requested. A class of oil-painting and Grecian art on Saturdays.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Home Lawn Family School, at Middletown, Connecticut, affords all the benefits of private tuition, the number being strictly limited to twelve pupils. Boys prepared for the counting-house or any class in College. Term begins Sept. 23. For further particulars, see circulars, to be had at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

CLARK & BROWNELL'S CLASSICAL and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Young men thoroughly prepared for college or for business. The Principals may be seen at the school-rooms, and catalogues may be obtained at Rose's book-store, Atlantic-st., and at Swayne's or Babcock's, Fulton-st.

MRS. G. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUREN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars, apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal. JOHN ROSENBERG.

A LADY HAVING A SELECT SCHOOL would like to procure some scholars, to fill up vacancies; if desired, would form a class for young ladies in the afternoon; or would like a situation as visiting governess, teaching Music, French, and the English branches; can give the best of reference as to capabilities. Call at No. 22 West 29th-st., after 2 o'clock.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A FLOURISHING School which she has taught for four years, now wishes to dispose of it, with the furniture, &c., &c. It is in a good condition, and numbers between 20 and 30 scholars. Application must be made immediately to A. B. C., Morrisiana P. O., Westchester County, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, MASS.—Its sixth year begins Sept. 11. English, Classical, Mathematical and Military Departments, under liberally educated men of long and successful experience in teaching. C. B. METCALF, M. A., Principal.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars admitted are only under 14 years of age. French is the language of the school.

A GRADUATE OF YALE WILL GIVE INstruction in the Sciences, Mathematics or English branches, at very low rates. Address W. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
[illegible]
The term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. [illegible], with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 51 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED Officer, in connection with an English and Classical Education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class, tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 2. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under [illegible] $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN her School on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.

GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 5 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL REopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED by a lady, who has had many years' experience in Scotland and America, as governess. The branches she teaches are English, French, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, sewing and fancy work of all kinds. Call or address A. M., No. 147 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French, and Music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family; best references given and required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHing to become familiar with the Spanish language would like to engage as English governess in a family or companion to a lady going to Cuba. Is competent to give instructions in music and all branches comprising a good education. Best references as to capability and respectability. Salary no object. Address V. R. T., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIenced in teaching Music, French, Drawing, Painting, and common and higher English branches, desires a re-engagement in a family or school; would not object to leave the City or to travel, or would go as companion to a lady; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Reference unexceptionable. Address, with particulars, INSTRUCTRESS, No. 4 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF AMPLE experience in teaching the English branches, with rudiments of French, music, &c., desires an engagement in a school, seminary or private family, as visiting governess; would engage in any literary employment, or writing business; highest reference given. Address D. V., Box 117 *Times* Office, for one week.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of France, Professor of the French language in one of the best institutes and in some of the first families of New-York, desires an engagement in a school or family; satisfactory testimonials and references; terms moderate. Address R. K., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, wishes an engagement in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully competent to give instruction in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; best of references given and required. Address W. X. Y., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN music teacher wishes to obtain a situation at an institute in that capacity, where he could give instruction in German, drawing, and also the rudiments of French and Latin, if required. The most desirable references given, if addressed to N. W. R., care of Theo. Richard, No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner 4th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALified, and with the best of references, desires an engagement as teacher of English, or companion, or governess; compensation not so much an object as a good home. Address KATE, care of Jas. Royce, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 9.

A TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH TEACHER WANTed, in a New-York school; must be a man of instruction and experience, making teaching his exclusive business; a steady married man, with a family, would be preferred. Apply personally to ELIE CHARLIER, No. 48 East 24th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches and the rudiments of French wishes to obtain a situation in a private family or select school. She has had many years' experience in teaching, can give good references, and asks no compensation but her board. Address F. P., Teacher, Station D.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had some experience in teaching would like to obtain a situation in a school or private family. She is competent to teach the English branches, French and rudiments of music. Best of references given and required. Address Miss C. L. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF MUCH EXPERIENCE as teacher of English, classics, mathematics and book-keeping, wishes to obtain pupils, or employment in a school. He would accept board as whole or partial compensation for services. Undoubted reference. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN PROFESSOR OF French and German, well acquainted with the English language, and many years' experience in teaching in high schools, wishes to engage his services in a school or family, in New-York or in the country. Best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY ACCUStomed to tuition, wishes to engage as teacher for a few hours daily, in New-York or the vicinity. Her course includes English, French and Music, thoroughly; highest references. Address A. M. G., No. 100 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUSIC and French (the latter acquired in a French family) in some of the first schools in the North and West, would like a reëngagement, either in a school or family, the latter preferred. Address G., Box No. 2,827 N. Y. Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN from Paris, Professor of the French, German and Italian languages, wishes to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation. Best references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GRADUATE WISHES a situation as teacher; the highest testimonials of success in his profession can be furnished. Address GRADUATE, Morristown, N. J.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY—FALL 1861.
MRS. DAVIDSON'S
PARIS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 125 Bleecker-st.,
(Established 1841.) New-York.

Ladies and families are respectfully informed that they can depend upon having their orders faithfully executed with care and economy, and promptly forwarded by express to any part of the United States. Every information cheerfully furnished by mail in regard to styles, charges, &c. Address as above.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The report of the death of JEFF. DAVIS was received in Washington again yesterday, and seems to be generally credited—not because the report can be traced to a reliable source, but because it has long been believed that he must necessarily break down under the continued excitement and responsibility which he has experienced. Nothing was said, however, in reference to his demise, by persons who recently arrived from Richmond at Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce: and the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 29th ult., announces that he was considerably better on the day previous, and only needed a little rest to insure his perfect recovery. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Tuesday, of last week, also contains a proclamation from the "President" convening the rebel Congress again on the 3d inst., on account of its failure to deliver to him for his signature a bill making military appointments.

Through the medium of the Petersburgh (Va.) *Express*, of Monday, a copy of which we have accidentally come into possession of, we have received various rebel accounts of the recent National victory at Hatteras Inlet. The excitement throughout North Carolina and Eastern Virginia, in consequence of it, is described as intense, and the most exaggerated rumors in reference to the subsequent movements of the fleet were afloat. Washington, N. C., was stated to have been destroyed—an assertion for which there was not the slightest foundation; and at Goldsboro', N. C., it was positively announced that the fleet had made its appearace off Beaufort Harbor, with the intention of attacking Fort Mason, described as the most formidable fortification on the North Carolina coast. This assertion, however, like the other, was only the offspring of rebel fears, the fleet not yet having gone below Hatteras Inlet.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Tuesday, states that the number of contraband negroes now at Old Point is eighteen hundred, including women and children, and the number is being constantly increased. Another flag of truce has come down from Norfolk, accompanying the liberated crews of several vessels captured by privateers. The Captain of one of these vessels, who is almost direct from Charleston, states that the rebel force does not exceed four thousand men, and that an attack was apprehended from the Naval expedition which recently visited Hatteras Inlet. The National prisoners at Richmond, as we learn by this arrival, are treated with more rigor. Congressman ELY was made to take his turn at cooking and carrying water, and Col. CORCORAN, for some trifling infraction of the rules, had been put in irons for several hours.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, with a very full attendance of delegates and outsiders—the customary double delegation from New-York City being of course on hand. Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, of Oneida, was elected temporary Chairman, and delivered an address, after which the customary Committees on organization were appointed, and the Convention took a recess. On reassembling, the Committee on Officers reported HEMAN J. REDFIELD for Permanent President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. After an address from Mr. REDFIELD, the Committee on Contested Seats, made a majority report in favor of the admission of the Tammany delegates from this City, and the exclusion of those from Mozart Hall. A minority report was made recognizing both delegations, and recommending a compromise. Finally, a resolution was adopted by the Convention to admit both delegations, with power to cast but seventeen votes each. The Tammany delegates then withdrew for consultation, and after the appointment of a Committee on resolutions, the Convention adjourned until this morning.

The serenade to Com. STRINGHAM took place last evening at his residence corner of Clark and Hicks streets, Brooklyn. Dodworth's Band furnished music for the occasion, and speeches were made by Com. STRINGHAM, Hon. Mr. ODELL, Prof. HITCHCOCK and Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY. It is estimated that not less than 20,000 people participated in the demonstration.

The United States gun-boat *Wyandotte*, Commander BALDWIN, from Fort Pickens, Aug. 23, *via* Key West, 26th, arrived at this port this morning, after a two years' cruise in the Gulf. She left at Fort Pickens the United States ship *Colorado*, Flag-officer MERWIN, and at Key West the United States ships *Santee*, Capt. EAGLE; *Keystone State*, Capt. SCOTT; *Crusader*, Capt. CORWIN—all well. Commander BALDWIN reports that the health of the troops at Fort Pickens is good. The secession troops had had a general stampede. Large numbers of them had deserted and gone home. The *Wyandotte* brings a letter-bag from Fort Pickens, and a mail from the fleet at Key West.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, on blockade service off Charleston Harbor, on the 21st ult., captured the schooner *H. Middleton*, loaded with naval stores, which was attempting to run the blockade. The prize arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. A note was found on board which shows that she had been intended for a privateer.

All the prisoners from Hatteras Inlet were yesterday removed from the *Minnesota*, a large part of the privates going to Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island, and the remainder, with the officers, to Castle William, on Governor's Island.

From five to seven thousand people assembled in a mass meeting, last evening, at Yorkville, at which great enthusiasm was displayed. Resolutions were adopted, and eloquent addresses delivered by CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Rev. Dr. HODGE, Rev. Dr. BROWN and others.

The Board of Education held a meeting last evening, and received nominations from the various Wards for Evening School Teachers, which nominations were [illegible]. The legality of paying the teachers of the Female Normal School for the vacation month of August was discussed, and a resolution passed to pay them.

The Stock Market was generally higher yesterday, and closed buoyant, with an advance of ½@1 ⅌ cent. on State and Railway Stocks and firm on National Securities. Exchange on London, 107[illegible]@107[illegible]. There were $818,000 paid into the Sub-Treasury, during the day, on account of Treasury Notes.

The market was firm, yesterday, for Cotton, though less activity was discernible. Flour was in fair demand, especially for export, and holders were free sellers at about former rates. Wheat and Corn were not plenty and were in lively request, chiefly for shipment, at buoyant prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries, which were stiffly held. Whisky was more sought after and was dearer. Naval Stores and Provisions were generally quiet. Pork was declining. The demand for Fish, Tallow, domestic Tobacco, Laths and Soap were fair. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 508 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets exhibit a good deal of life this week. Beeves number 4,530, which is 1,200 more than last week. They were all sold at an advance of near ½c. per lb. Government contractors are buying largely at the West for the Army, thus turning cattle from this market. Sheep are in good supply, but bring 25c. per head more than one week ago. Stock mostly sold. Hogs are scarce, and ½c. higher, with none left unsold.

The Hatteras Expedition Spreading Terror at the South.

Copious extracts from the Petersburgh *Express*, of the 2d inst., which will be found elsewhere, convey a good idea of the intense panic and excitement created at the South by the successful *coup de main* upon Fort Hatteras. "For the credit of the State," the editor of a Raleigh paper "forebore to describe the scene which followed the reading to the Legislature, by the Governor, of the dispatch announcing the disaster." It is hardly possible to describe the terror and apprehension which the capture of the fort has spread throughout the State and Eastern Virginia. Women and children are fleeing into the interior. The movement of considerable bodies of troops on their way to Richmond was countermanded, for the defence of menaced and unprotected towns upon Albemarle and Pamlico Sound. North Carolina has been so completely surprised, and is found so utterly defenceless, we cannot help wishing that something more than a demonstration upon a single point had not been undertaken. With a moderate force only, every important point in the eastern part of the State might have fallen an easy conquest, and a blow, overwhelming in its consequences, might have been struck.

As it is, the advantage gained is of very great importance. It places a whole State at our mercy, leaving us one less member of the Confederacy to fight in Virginia. If the expedition, instead of returning home, had moved further South, an alarm would have been created in other States equally excessive. The excited imagination of the rebels made the fleet directed against Hatteras to consist of 16 ships of war, carrying a land force of 8,000 men. After the capture of the fort, had the expedition next appeared off Charleston, the terror created there would have compelled South Carolina to recall all her troops now outside the State. In this way we could easily demoralize and break up the Army in Virginia. Gen. BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM have done well, but it strikes us they would have done much better to have pushed forward in their victorious career, than to return to exhibit their laurels. They found the enemy attacked, almost entirely unprepared; they would have continued to have found them so. Now, the breathing spell allowed, will enable them to execute works of defence at the menaced points, which will at least cost us much in men and money to capture. We have done enough to put the enemy on his guard, but not enough to have effectually weakened him.

We have done enough, however, to indicate most conclusively our course for the future. To a fleet, with a well appointed land force of 10,000 men, the South would, with any hope of successful resistance, have to oppose at least 50,000 men distributed among the probable points of attack. Such a force would literally drive the whole South into a state of perfect frenzy, in the uncertainty as to the points to be assailed, and of the disastrous results that might befall. In the sea-coast counties of South Carolina and Georgia, there are three slaves to one white person.

A fleet appearing off their coast might, it would be feared, excite these to insurrection. The terror of the people would be in proportion to their real unprotectedness and insecurity from overwhelming forces without, and from a domestic foe still more to be dreaded within. Our policy, hereafter, is clearly the use of the naval arm. To this the rebels have nothing to oppose. With it we can make war upon the Gulf with the same ease as in Virginia. We can render it impossible, with any consideration of safety, for the rebels to maintain large bodies of men at any points. We can give each State enough to do by way of self-defence, and open in this way an easy march southward of our great columns. Push forward the fleets!

CREDULITY OF THE CROAKERS.—The carping croakers in our midst, who can see nothing but corruption in the Government, and ultimate defeat for the Union cause, exhibit the most remarkable credulity. They see insurmountable financial obstacles in the path of 20,000,000 of people engaged in trade and commerce, with the money markets of the world open to them, and yet believe that 10.000,000 of an agricultural people, hemmed in by land and sea, with no national existence in the money market, and celebrated for repudiation, will have money plenty. They imagine that the North, with a superabundance of fighting material of every kind—of men, of arms, of ammunition, of clothing, of provisions and of medical stores, will be obliged to succumb to the South, which lacks all these essential requisites—is suffering for nearly all of the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life—is obliged to resort to drafting and conscription to procure men, robbery to procure food and clothing, and lying to prop a falling cause. The croakers see nothing but defeat for the North upon the sea, when every Southern port is blockaded, and the cowardly privateers are daily dodging the United States cruisers. The growlers discern death for the Union cause, in the defeat at Bull Run or at Springfield, Mo., but they can observe no damage to the rebel cause in the capture of PEGRAM and his forces, or the occupation of the forts at Hatteras Inlet. They grumble and groan and bewail every National loss, and rejoice at every rebel gain, forgetting that the defeat of the North is their own disgrace. In short, they delude themselves into believing that a nation of Northern hardy freemen, with men, money, all the paraphernalia of war, means of transportation by land and sea, and the sympathies of the world, besides justice and humanity, on their side, are to be defeated by a disorganized band of traitors of half their number, lacking the main essentials for successful warfare, cooped up like so many caged birds, and fighting against all the dictates of law, reason and humanity, with a population almost equal to their own ripe for insurrection.

The Death of Jefferson Davis.

The report still comes to us, with apparently strong confirmation now, that JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the "Confederate States," is dead. As we stated yesterday, there was nothing improbable in the announcement of his death, as it first reached us. He is known to have been a long time in feeble health. Seldom, for years past, has he been out of the hands of physicians; and only by incessant watchfulness of himself, and by indulging in frequent intervals of relaxation from public duty, has he been able to remain in the public service. His acceptance of the Presidency of the "Confederate States," which involved the labor of organizing a Government and creating and directing an Army and Navy, without means or credit, and without the world's sympathy, to say nothing of the formidable opposition of a nation in arms, was to annihilate all hope of restored and vigorous life. If he is a victim to his ambition, and his burdens have pressed him into his grave, he is happier than if he had lived to see his plans miscarry, and to hear his people's curses on his failure.

But what of his death? Supposing it to be true that the great rebellion has lost its leader, how will the fact affect the nation? It is impossible to deny that both in the North and South it will be regarded as a momentous event. The Confederates will deplore his death as a great disaster. The loyal States will feel that a daring and inflexible enemy has been removed. Such will be the immediate impressions. The results no one can certainly foresee.

So far as the Union armies are concerned, so far as the policy of the war is involved, so far as the patriotic people of the United States are interested, the fact of JEFF. DAVIS' death should be accepted as no fact at all. Our action must be the same—be he alive or dead. Our vigor must be unabated, though STEPHENS, BEAUREGARD, and a score of such chieftains, should follow their great Captain to the silent chambers of the grave. We have to remember the stirring eloquence of the great orator of Greece when he declaimed against PHILIP to the idle newsmongering Athenians: "Is PHILIP dead?" "No; but he is in great danger." "How do these reports concern you? Suppose that PHILIP should receive a fatal stroke? *You will soon raise up another Philip, if thus you regard your public affairs;* but if the gods which watch over your cause better than you do yourselves, should deprive your enemies of their leader, you can best seize the advantage of his confusion by being in full force in the field before him."

Such was the wisdom of DEMOSTHENES two thousand years ago. And it is the soundest of military tactics now. We must rely for success, not on our enemy's weakness but on our own strength. Never otherwise is the nation safe.

The rebels may lose heart in losing DAVIS. He was not a great man; but his people believed him great, and with them the effect was morally the same. He had not genius. But he had that tenacity of purpose, that coolness of temper, that boldness of enterprise, and that practical knowledge of the fitness of means to his ends, which will always render a man, when clothed with power, a formidable leader. In many respects, Mr. DAVIS was the fittest man to lead the Confederate rebellion. He was experienced in national administration. He was thoroughly acquainted with the details of the military arm of the Government he was appointed to overthrow. He was a successful General in the field, and carried the popular enthusiasm with him when he went to war for his Confederacy. Who else among the Confederates combines such advantages? But there was one great drawback to all these elements of strength. Mr. DAVIS was at best an invalid; and no man was ever yet great enough to govern a nation wisely, or guide an Army safely, whose organs of life failed to perform their functions well enough to leave the mind in repose and master of all its powers.

In this view of the case, the death of Mr. DAVIS might be as much a loss to us as to the rebels. Even the Southern Press, tolerant as it proverbially is of the shortcomings of its Provisional Government, has not failed to expose, and denounce in unsparing terms, the inefficiency of many Departments of the Confederate Administration. And the murmurings of discontent with the Davis Administration—not loud, but deep—were beginning to be heard in the most powerful quarters of the Southern Confederacy—in Georgia and in New-Orleans. The anxieties thus begotten, to say nothing of the disappointment arising from the coldness of England and France towards his cause, probably had much to do in cutting short the days of Mr. DAVIS, if he be really dead.

Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, the Vice-President of the Confederate States, is not in a condition to assume the head of affairs. He is quite as feeble physically as was his Chief, and was lately reported to be lying ill at Manassas. But if well and vigorous even, this is no time for the rule of such as he at Richmond. He does not know war, and he would be overborne by the stormy passions of the revolution. It requires a stern will and an unsparing hand to break in the unruly spirits of armed rebels to obedience to some form of Government. JEFF. DAVIS had great force in that direction. JOHNSON may have it. We doubt if BEAUREGARD has. We are sure that LEE has not. Affairs have a very ugly look for the Confederate States.

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF UNCLAIMED MERCHANDISE.—Elsewhere will be found an advertisement of sale by the Collector, of an extensive assortment of unclaimed merchandise, now in the Bonded Warehouse in this City. As no sale has been recently held, the list is an unusually extensive and valuable one, and is well worth the attention of the trading and mercantile interest.

The Projected Naval Expeditions—Three Points We Must Have.

Gen. BUTLER gives very cogent reasons why we should hold the forts on Hatteras Inlet, "the key of the Albemarle," as the rebel engineer there called it. But it is a great mistake to suppose, as has been stated, that these give us complete command of the whole of Pamlico Sound. To obtain possession of this and the adjoining waters there are three other points which it is absolutely necessary to hold, and it is a great pity that Gen. BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM, before returning to the pleasures of speechifying and receiving serenades, did not take the responsibility to secure them. There is, first, Oregon or New Inlet, about forty miles north of Cape Hatteras; an inlet that, like Hatteras, is of modern origin, having been formed by the tides, but affording five feet water at high tide—quite sufficient to allow shoals of the light-draught piratical crew to issue forth. Next there is Ocracoke, which is about twelve miles southwest of Hatteras Inlet, and which the rebels have defended by a fort on Beacon Island, where there was some time ago a battery of 32-pounders, eight in number, but probably greatly strengthened since their loss. In a military point of view its possession is equally important as that of Hatteras Inlet, as it affords an easy entrance to Pamlico Sound and its numerous tributaries. Through this inlet vessels from Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington on the Pamlico River, and Waynesborough, Goldsborough, and Newbern on the Neuse River, have been in the habit of proceeding to sea, carrying aid and comfort to the enemy at will. Lastly there is Beaufort, N. C., which it is absolutely necessary we get possession of. It is only by holding these three points, in addition to Hatteras, that we can be said really to command Pamlico Sound and the contiguous waters and shores. This effectually seals up the enemy and gives us control of nearly three hundred miles of coast, up to the present time the secure rendezvous for piratical expeditions. It will also deprive the enemy of that valuable internal commerce by means of which they have been enabled to supply Virginia on the one hand and North Carolina on the other. Privateers will no longer be able to reach the sea through the Dismal Swamp Canal and Albemarle Sound to annoy our commerce. Moreover, we can assemble inside of the outer coast hundreds of light-draught steamers and sailing vessels, and whenever we are ready we may throw an Army upon the main land and establish a military footing in North Carolina. In fact, an article in the Petersburgh *Express* of Sept. 2 admits that "the whole of the eastern part of the State is now exposed to the ravages of the merciless vandals. Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Edenton, Hertford, Elizabeth City, are all now exposed, besides the whole of the adjacent country." These results are predicated on our obtaining possession of the three points we have indicated. Without these the light-draught vessels which have been continually annoying the Government by bringing in supplies to the rebels, and the privateers who prey on our commerce, will continue their nefarious traffic. Even as we write we have confirmations of both these facts. The Captain of a schooner, which arrived at this port yesterday morning from Baracoa, (a seaport on the northeastern coast of Cuba,) reports that on the 1st inst., when sixty miles east of Cape Hatteras, his vessel was chased by a privateer schooner, but escaped; and a late copy of the Richmond *Dispatch* informs us of the arrival of two vessels from Liverpool at Beaufort, N. C., laden with arms, ammunition, thread, quicksilver, etc.!

While, then, the success at Hatteras Inlet is valuable, it will be far more so as part of a system which will give us complete possession of those waters. The capture of the forts at Hatteras will wake up the enemy to the most vigorous defence of its coast possible, so that future expeditions will simply be rendered more perilous; whereas, had our naval force pushed on, we might now have had entire control of that important region.

THE PUBLIC FEELING ON THE WAR.—The firm and vigorous action taken by the Government has infused fresh courage and hopefulness into the public heart. Men who less than a week ago were desponding, are now full of confidence and resolution. The tide of events, which seemed to be adverse so long, has turned, and everything now seems to be working in favor of the Government. The splendid success of our fleet in capturing the forts at Hatteras;—the vigor and energy displayed in FREMONT's proclamation;—the wreck of the best of the rebel privateers;—the reported death of their leader;—the splendid response of the people to the call of the Government for money to carry on the war;—the fresh life and activity visible in every department of the public service, and the highly encouraging reports which reach us from abroad, have combined to infuse hope and cheerful faith in the public mind. Business of all kinds shows the effect of this change. Men no longer fear to act. They have felt the strength and stability of the Government, and know now that it is ample for their protection. They no longer fear its overthrow, or what was far more dreadful, its decay and death from inanition. It has shown itself strong in the attachment of the people,—the surest basis which any Government can possibly have.

WORK FOR THE DETECTIVE POLICE.—We are informed on very good authority that a number of persons hang constantly around the recruiting-stations in the Park for the purpose of dissuading men who intend to enlist. They have been heard doing this more than once by men who took pains to identify the men engaged in this work, and whose testimony can be had whenever it may be wanted. We do not see how they could more effectually aid the rebellion than by such conduct.

THE STATE CLOTHING CONTRACTS.—We publish this morning the report of a Committee of the Military Board of the State, in reply to a statement of the Inspectors of the clothing purchased by them for the troops of this State. It is accompanied by the testimony they have taken in the case, and merits the attention of all who would understand aright the action of our State authorities on this subject.

A PLEASANT VOCABULARY.—A member of the "Tiger Rifles," of Louisiana, gives the New-Orleans *True Delta* a very highly-colored picture of the exploits of that fierce regiment, at the battle of Bull Run, in the course of which, he says:

> "Our Lieutenant, old TOM ADRIAN, than whom a braver man never wore a hair, shouted out, 'Tigers, go in once more, go in my sons—I'll be greatly, gloriously God d—d if the s—s of b—s can ever whip the Tigers.' Our blood was on fire, life was valueless, the boys fired one volley, then rushed upon the foe," &c.

Such language would naturally "fire the blood" of most men. We should like to know if this is the ordinary vocabulary of the rebel officers.

STATE POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

HEMAN J. REDFIELD ELECTED PRESIDENT

TAMMANY AND MOZART BOTH ADMITTED.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Wieting Hall, at 12 o'clock. The body of the hall was completely packed, the representation being quite full, and many outsiders having succeeded in obtaining tickets of admission to the floor. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and a lively interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mozart and Tammany both obtained tickets, and took seats on the floor.

At the hour designated, the Convention was called to order by PETER CAGGER, who named Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, of Oneida, as temporary Chairman.

The motion was carried, and Hon. R. Z. GRANT, of Sullivan, and JOHN A. GREENE, of Onondaga, were appointed a Committee to conduct the temporary Presikent to the Chair.

Mr. KERNAN was loudly applauded as he appeared on the stand. On taking the Chair he made an appropriate address.

L. D. HOLSTEIN, of Albany, and E. J. CLARK, of Jefferson, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Permanent Organization:

Fifth District—E. B. Talcott, of Oswego, and L. H. Brown, of Jefferson.

Second District—B. F. Edsall, of Orange, and Albert Emans, of Dutchess.

Third District—Charles Holmes, of Schoharie, and Henry Lansing, of Albany.

Fourth District—David T. Lamb, of Saratoga, and Rufus Heaton, of Clinton.

Sixth District—Mathew H. Kerr, of Delaware, and John Haggerty, of Chemung.

Seventh District—A. Woodworth, of Seneca, and A. White, of Cayuga.

Eighth District—L. S. Jenks, of Cattaraugus, and John B. Skinner, of Wyoming.

The following Committee on contested seats was then announced:

A. J. McNett, of Alleghany; Wm. A. Sutton, of Erie; J. R. Reid, of Suffolk; Lawrence Hanley, of Kings; R. E. Andrews, of Columbia; Robert Y. Grant, of Sullivan; W. H. Bingham, of Montgomery; D. B. Cole, of Washington; Dennis McCarthy, of Onondaga; J. T. Spriggs, of Oneida; R. Bowne, of Cortlandt; J. Scott Lord, of Livingston; Wm. C. Rowley, of Monroe.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, and was called to order by the temporary Chairman.

A. P. LANING, of Erie, moved the adoption of the rules of the Assembly of the State, to govern the action of the Convention. Agreed to.

Mr. TALCOTT, of Oswego, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers of the Convention:—

PRESIDENT.

HEMAN J. REDFIELD, of Genesee.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Dist.
2.. Allen M. Bruen and F. G. Quevedo.
3.. Manley B. Mattice and Abraham A. Deyo, Jr.
4.. E. E. Davis and F. D. Flanders.
5.. Arphaxad Loomis and Avery Skinner.
6.. John McQuigg, and J. I. Lawrence.
7.. J. M. Pulver and Thomas Armstrong.
8.. Charles S. Macomber and Bela Norton.

SECRETARIES.

W. R. Knapp,
R. L. Underhill,
A. Bleecker Banks,
James McLean,
C. S. Buchanan,
E. E. Harding,
E. J. Clark.

The report was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The Chair appointed Messrs. THAYER, of Wyoming, and HALLICOTT, of Kings, as a Committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair.

Mr. REDFIELD was received with loud applause, and made a patriotic address.

The roll of delegates was then called and credentials presented.

Mr. A. J. MCNETT, of Alleghany, moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District, except New-York, be appointed on contested seats. Agreed to.

Mr. E. B. TALCOTT, of Oswego, moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District, except the first, be appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention. Agreed to.

Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, of Orleans, moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District to report resolutions, and suggested that it would be desirable to have all the Districts represented, and that the resolution lie on the table until after the report of the Committee on contested seats.

A. J. MCNETT, from the majority of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates representing the Tammany organization in the City of New-York be, and they are hereby admitted, to seats in this Convention. [Applause.]

S. H. PARKER, of Ontario, from the minority of the Committee, reported the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recognize in both organizations of the City and County of New-York, claiming representation in this body, a constituent Democracy, worthy alike of respect and fellowship; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That, following the precedent of former State Conventions of the Democracy of New-York, it be now earnestly urged upon the delegations representing respectively the Tammany and Mozart Hall organizations, to present the names of seventeen persons from each of said organizations, who shall be entitled to seats and a voice in the deliberations of this Convention.

Mr. PARKER said the resolutions embodied all he had to say on the subject. They were offered as an olive branch to the Democracy of New-York, and he moved their adoption as a substitute for the original report.

Mr. LANING said that the Committee of this Convention were charged with the duty to investigate the question of regularity of these contesting delegates. He did not know nor care to inquire what are the exact merits of the question, but if a fair committee is appointed by a Convention, and after mature deliberation, reports in favor of one set of delegates, he felt bound to support their report. He called attention to the fact that the question of the regularity of the Tammany delegates had been settled on two or three previous occasions, although thrice in view of a desire to unite the Democracy of the City and bring them together, the contesting delegates were also admitted to seats in the Convention. The question of regularity was, however, no nearer its settlement now than ever, and unless some definite action shall be adopted by the Convention, the question will recur every time a State Convention is held. He respected the Mozart Democracy, but felt the necessity of settling the question of regularity definitely and forever.

S. H. PARKER did not design to discuss the question of regularity now. He might well point to the members of the Mozart Democracy in support of this claim of recognition, but he would content himself by saying that the object of the resolutions he had presented was to unite all the Democracy against the Republican Party, and he trusted they would be adopted.

Mr. LUDDINGTON had learned, through having lived so long under Republican rule, that the Democracy of New-York had no men to spare. He did not desire to cripple its numbers on a mere question of local organization. The Democratic State Committee had published a call under which all these delegations appear and claim seats in the Convention. This was enough for him. Last year, when the great leader of the Democratic Party, now in his grave, stricken down by the party now in power, was in the field, the Mozart and Tammany were both admitted to the Convention, [illegible]. We must vote [illegible] of all the country now, and he would not consent to reject the great body of the Democrats of New-York. [illegible] Once the Mozart had been [illegible], and carried the City of New-York. [Loud applause.] He recognized a true Democrat in every man who was in favor of prosecuting the war within the limits of the Constitution, and offering the most liberal terms of peace. He would never consent to the suicidal policy of excluding any Democrats who desired to support Democratic principles.

SCOTT LORD, of Livingston, as a member of the Committee, said the Minority Committee had, on investigation, found abuses in the organization of Tammany, which they did not regard as Democratic. The Sachems of Tammany, who are elected by 700 men, claim the right to sit in judgment upon the Democratic General Committee of that City. He did not believe that any select body of men should have this privilege, but that the great mass of the hard-working Democracy of the City should be allowed to say who should form their General Committees. He was only a recent convert to Democracy, and had come into its ranks because he felt in his heart that the success of Democratic principles was the sole hope of the preservation of this country. He regretted these divisions bitterly in the stronghold of the party which used to carry terror into the ranks of the old Whig Party, and urged the adoption of the resolutions of the minority.

DENNIS MCCARTHY, of Onondaga, said the sole question before the Committee was that of regularity of organization, and this had been alone decided. There was no question of the regularity of Tammany, and it was necessary to settle that question definitely, in order to get rid of this constantly recurring dispute.

Mr. SUDDINGTON moved to amend the substitute by admitting both sets of delegates, and letting each cast its full vote.

CLARK JEFFERSON wished to know how many votes they were to cast.

Mr. SUDDINGTON—I don't care how many—a hundred, if they like—provided they will cast the same number at the polls. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. LORD moved to amend by allowing the two delegations to cast 34 votes—17 votes each.

The amendments were accepted, and the yeas and nays called on their adoption.

The vote was taken amidst much excitement, resulting as follows:

Yeas....................110
Nays....................96

Loud applause followed the announcement of the vote, which was reëchoed by the galleries.

CHARLES CORNELL, on the part of the Tammany delegation, asked what was the decision of the President.

THE PRESIDENT—The substitute is adopted, and both delegations are admitted to the floor with leave to cast 17 votes each.

Mr. CORNELL—Then the Tammany delegation asks leave to retire for consultation.

Mr. BROWN, of Jefferson, said he had voted to admit the Tammany delegation against the substitute, but he protested against any delegation withdrawing for consultation after having submitted their claims to the action of the Convention. [Loud applause.]

The Tammany delegates then withdrew from the hall for consultation.

Hon. S. E. CHURCH then called up the resolution to appoint a Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted.

The following Committee was announced:

District.
8th.. Sanford E. Church, E. P. Launning.
1st.. Wm. McMurray, R. B. Connolly.
2d.. Chas. Frost, Chas. J. Lowrey.
3d.. Isaac McConich, Jr., Wm. Hardenburg.
4th.. Wm. J. Averill, Jay Cady.
5th.. Delos De Wolfe, Arphaxad Loomis.
6th.. John J. Taylor, Wm. Halsey.
7th.. Geo. Hastings, S. H. Parker.

The Convention took a recess till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Tammany and Mozart Decision.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The decision on the Mozart and Tammany causes much excitement, and there is some probability that an effort will be made to reconsider the action of the Convention to-morrow. This will be vigorously contested by the Mozarters, who are elated over their great triumph. The resolutions will be much as already indicated,—decisive in support of the Government and for the prosecution of the war, but for a speedy and honorable peace, and full guarantees of equal rights under the Constitution, to all the States, and firm in opposition to the policy of the Republican Party. There will be, probably, a contest and debate on the resolutions, as many of the delegates favor a more distinctive peace policy.

Resolutions of the National Union State Committee.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

At a meeting of the National Union State Committee, held at the St. Charles Hotel, in Syracuse, Sept. 4, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A Convention of the people has been called, to meet in Syracuse, independent of the two leading party organizations of the State, solely with reference to the support and vindication of the Union, the Constitution and enforcement of the laws, and

Whereas, In war, but most especially in civil war, all parties and factions should ever give place to the united support of the Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Union men of this State are requested to join with people of like opinions in the State Convention, September 10, 1861, at Syracuse, to nominate State Officers.

(Signed,) WM. DUER, Chairman.
C. B. FREEMAN, Secretary.

UNION MEETING AT YORKVILLE.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE IN COUNCIL—SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS AND ENTHUSIASM.

The patriotic people of Yorkville assembled last evening, to the number of over five thousand, in a grand Union Mass Meeting, at the junction of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue. A large platform was erected, DODWORTH's unrivaled band was engaged for the occasion, a 6-pounder cannon was brought out, and bonfires blazed at the corners of the streets.

The object of the gathering, as expressed in the notices, was to give voice to the patriotic feelings of the people, without distinction of party, touching the prosecution of the war, and the necessity of an unfaltering support of the Government.

Dr. MCGREGOR called the meeting to order, and nominated HUGH CROMBIE, Esq., who was unanimously chosen to preside. CHARLES SMITH, J. M. BALL, ALBERT RENIER and JOHN N. GENIN were chosen Secretaries. A list of Vice-Presidents was also reported and adopted.

The resolutions, which were somewhat lengthy, but good as they were long, were in substance as follows: That inasmuch as the people were engaged in a war for the preservation of the Republic, it was the right and duty to prosecute the war vigorously, and that this meeting was called to encourage an enthusiastic prosecution of the war against the rebels who were seeking its annihilation; all traitors and traitorous newspapers were denounced, and all good citizens appealed to to acquiesce in such restrictions as the public safety requires, while the Government were called upon to adopt the most stringent measures against traitors everywhere; repudiating all compromises with armed rebels; expressed the fullest confidence in the President; calling on all people to lay aside partisan feelings and rally to his support; and closing with a compliment to Gen. BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM for their late brilliant achievement of arms. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Letters were read from WM. A. DARLING, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., and others. The patriotic sentiments of the letters elicited loud applause.

Rev. Dr. HODGE was introduced and spoke with great eloquence and effect, for nearly an hour, upon the state of the country, character of the rebellion and its leaders, and predicted that the country would come victorious out of its present embarrassments, and be the stronger and more united, as well as ultimately more prosperous than ever.

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., followed in a speech, during which he roused by his eloquence, amused by his drollery, and fired the audience by his patriotic appeals. His allusion to Major-General FREMONT's proclamation in Missouri, declaring freedom to all slaves of rebel masters, was heartily applauded, and when he declared his belief that such a proclamation should at once be made in every State where the rebels are in arms against the Government, the meeting greeted his remarks with enthusiastic plaudits.

Rev. Mr. BROWN followed with a brief but telling address. HENRY T. ALLEN, Col. MOORE and others, also spoke, after which the meeting adjourned, with cheers for the speakers, the good old flag, and for the perpetuity of the Union.

UNION MASS MEETING AT OWEGO.

OWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

A mass meeting, composed of men of all parties, was held here to-day. Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was the principal speaker, and was loudly and enthusiastically applauded. The sympathizers with and abettors of secession fared very hard at his hands.

Mr. DICKINSON held a vast crowd of thousands for two hours in the park, during which time the rain descended in torrents, and all listened with attention, and would not leave the ground nor allow him to cease speaking.

The Union spirit is at work. Hon. A. S. DIVEN is to address a similar meeting this evening at Ah-wa-ga Hall. A series of resolutions were introduced by H. A. BEEBE, Esq., of the Owego *Gazette*, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, which were unanimously adopted.

HOME TO THE BRAVE.

Reception of Com. Stringham in Brooklyn.

An Immense Demonstration—Twenty Thousand People Present.

Speeches of Hon. Moses F. Odell, Commodore Stringham, Prof. Hitchcock, and Hon. James Humphrey.

The serenade and public reception of Commodore STRINGHAM by his fellow-citizens in Brooklyn, at his residence, corner of Clark and Hicks streets, took place last evening. The demonstration was creditable to the patriotism of the people, and one which will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. The time appointed by the Committee of Arrangements to assemble was 10 o'clock. Long before that hour, City Hall Square was crowded with people. At [illegible] o'clock, the procession was formed in the following order:

Detachment of Police, under Deputy Inspector [illegible].

Dodworth's Band.

Committee of Arrangements, consisting of B. F. [illegible], R. W. Potter, C. L. Burnet, Joseph Reeve, [illegible] Comstock, F. E. Wellington, J. J. Couch.

Citizens marching ten abreast to the number of five [illegible] thousand.

The procession passed through Montague-street, [illegible]-street, Pierepont-street, Willow-street, Pineapple-street and Hick-street, to the corner of Clark.

Nearly all of the houses on the route were illuminated throughout; flags were displayed, and quite a number of buildings were neatly decorated with Chinese lanterns. The side-walks, windows and balconies were crowded with people; fireworks were let off at different points, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. It seemed as though all Brooklyn had turned out to honor Commodore STRINGHAM.

About his residence the crowd was still greater when the head of the column reached it, if possible, than at any other point. As far as the eye could see in Hicks and Clark streets, there was one dense mass of human beings, excited to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Some time elapsed before the Police could clear a sufficient space in front of the house for the Band and the Committee of Arrangement. This task was finally accomplished, and the Band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Red, White and Blue," when Commodore STRINGHAM made his appearance on the balcony. The shouts of welcome, and cheers of the dense throng of people, almost drowned the music of the Band, while playing "Hail to the Chief." When order had been partially restored, Hon. MOSES F. ODELL introduced Commodore STRINGHAM.

Mr. ODELL said: Fellow-citizens: The pleasant duty has been assigned to me of introducing to you to-night our distinguished fellow-citizen, Commodore STRINGHAM. [Great applause.] But I feel that the Commodore needs no introduction to a Brooklyn audience. [Cries of "Never," and applause.] We have known him for these many years as an honest, patriotic, virtuous citizen. [Applause.] Our country has known him as a gallant and brave sailor. [Applause.] The world to-day knows him as a victorious commander. [Applause.] We know him as the first of our noble commanders that has struck down the flag of secession [applause] from its mast-head, and raised in its stead the glorious flag of our country. [Applause.] That flag waves to-night in the secession State of North Carolina. [Applause.] We honor our distinguished Commodore because he was the first to avenge the insult to our flag at Fort Sumter. [Applause.] Allow me to introduce to you Commodore STRINGHAM. [Applause.]

The Commodore was here received with another outburst of enthusiasm, when Prof. HITCHCOCK was introduced to deliver a welcome address.

PROF. HITCHCOCK WELCOMES THE COMMODORE.

Prof. HITCHCOCK said:

HONORED COMMODORE: A Massachusetts soldier, who passed through the City of New-York a few weeks since, was asked how many regiments Massachusetts would send? His reply was: "She will send a regiment a week for six months, and if that does not do then she will come herself." [Great laughter and applause.]

A VOICE—"Good for the old lady."

Prof. HITCHCOCK—The Brooklyn regiments began to assemble here one hour ago, but now I take it Brooklyn herself is here. [Applause.] This large corps began to convene 24 hours ago, and was prevented by the storm. But now we are here safely beached—not a boat swamped, not a cartridge wet, not a gun disabled. We have come to take you; you must consider yourself arrested, [laughter and applause,] and we will release you only on three conditions. First, that you permit us to hear that voice that grew hoarse on the deck of the *Minnesota*. [Applause.] Second, that you take the oath of allegiance. [Applause and laughter.] And Third, that if you turn up at Hatteras again, you will make less noise there. [Laughter and applause.] As to any other places on the Southern coast, we leave you make as much noise as you please, according to your own discretion. [Applause.] You know these thousands of citizens better than I do. It is impossible for them all to shake hands with you to-night, so allow me to do it for them. In their behalf (taking the Commodore's hand amid great cheering,) I give you this welcome right hand, and greet you with cordial good fellowship. We welcome you to these streets, trodden by men who are proud to claim you as their fellow-citizen—men who will teach their children the debt of gratitude which the nation owes you. [Applause.] We congratulate you on your escape in safety from the thunder and smoke of battle. Our prayer shall be that, when you go again, that the hand of the God of battles will cover your head in the hour of peril, and bring you back in safety to your home. [Applause.] Again, Sir, I extend to you this right hand. [Applause.]

COMMODORE STRINGHAM'S RESPONSE.

Commodore STRINGHAM, agitated by deep emotion, when the vociferous cheering had subsided, said:

CITIZENS, NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS: I cannot express in words the appreciation I have of the feelings you have manifested on this occasion. [Applause.] You must not expect a speech from a sailor who has never been in the habit of talking to an audience, except on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war. [Great cheering.] I have sailed under the glorious old Stars and Stripes for fifty years, and when I fight again, I hope it will be still under that noble old banner to which the gentleman who preceded me has alluded. [Applause.] That is the glorious old banner of our country, and our country will even yet be represented by its starry folds. But, I must say that they have complimented me very highly this evening. I know it is because I am the representative of those gallant officers and men who served with me, and took part in the action at Hatteras. [Applause.] It was owing to their coöperation that success was achieved, and I shall bear the news of this appreciation to them. I accept your welcome in their behalf, and greet you to the hospitalities of my house. [Cheers, amid which the Commodore retired.]

Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY also made an address, and after more music, pyrotechnics and enthusiasm generally, the vast audience gradually dispersed.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present at the residence of Commodore STRINGHAM, we noticed Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, Hon. C. P. Smith, Judge Birdseye, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Lieut. Creighton, U. S. N.; Purser Bridge, U. S. N.; Chaplain Case, U. S. N., and Hon. Edward [illegible] Fisk.

During the proceedings the band played "Sweet [illegible]," selections from "Traviata," and selections from National airs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 4, 1861.

$[illegible],000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	88¾	136 Pac. Mail St. Co....	77
2,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Cou.	80	100 do s30	77
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	80	110 do	77¼
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	400 N. Y. Central R.	73¼
20,000 do	80	50 do s30	73¼
60,200 Treas. 6 ℘ c. 2 Year	98¾	600 do	73⅜
5,000 N. Y. State 6s, '83	101	50 do s5	73⅝
4,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	44	100 Erie Railway	25
5,000 do s10	44	50 do	25⅛
1,000 Va. 5s, Sterling Bs.	50	23 do	25¼
2,000 Mich. St. 8 week bs	80	200 Reading Railroad	35¾
7,000 N. C. State 6s	61½	80 Hud. Riv. Railroad.	33½
64,000 Missouri State 6s.	42¾	50 do s30	33
11,000 do s10	42¾	50 do	33¼
2,800 Miss. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	47	50 do s5	33¼
1,000 do	47¼	10 Harlem Railroad ...	10½
2,000 Cal. State 7s	76¾	100 Mich. Cen. Rd	42
2,000 do	77	50 do s30	42
21,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs.	82½	50 do	42¼
1,000 Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st M. S. F. Cou. Bds	97¼	50 M. S. & N. I. Rd ...	13¾
1,000 do	97¼	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	29¾
1,000 Pac. R. 7s, guar. by State of Missouri.	35	50 do	29¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds ..	92	38 Galena & Chicago R	67¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. s. f. B	81	100 do	67½
10 Bank of Commerce.	80	200 do s30	67¾
30 Market Bank	79	250 do	67⅞
20 Corn Ex. Bank	75	250 do	68
5 Continental Bank ..	64	600 Clev. & Toledo R. ..	29¾
80 Canton Company ..	10	350 Chi. & R. I. R.	41¾
70 Del. & Hud. Can. Co	85	200 do s60	41½
20 Penn. Coal Co	76	200 do s30	41¾
200 M. & P. Du C. R. ..	14¾	100 do b10	41⅞
150 do	15	550 do	42
		10 Chi., B. & Q. R. ...	60
		100 do	60⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	[illegible]	1,000 N. Y. State 5s, '74	92
5,000 do	[illegible]	2,000 Mich. C. 8s, 1st M.	99½
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	[illegible]	5 Am. Ex. Bank	76
6,000 U. S. 5s, '65	87	100 Pacific M. S. Co	77
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	79½	100 do	77¼
3,000 do c	79¾	50 N. Y. Central R.	73¾
21,000 Treas. 6 ℘ c. 2 Year	98½	200 do	73½
8,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	43½	250 do s10	73¼
6,000 N. C. State 6s	61½	50 Erie Railway	24¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s	77	50 Harlem R. Pref.	25
5,000 Michigan 7s	86¼	100 Panama Railroad ..	106
6,000 do	86	50 do	106¼
1,000 Mich. State 6s	80½	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	67¾
1,000 Virginia State 6s.	54½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	29¾
12,000 Mo. State 6s	43	100 Chi. & R. I. R. ...b10	41¾
5,000 do b10	43	50 do	42
5,000 do s10	43	15 N. Jer. Cen. R.	112
500 Ill. Cen. R. bs ...	92¼		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

The excitement in the popular subscription to the National Loan is on the increase, and the Sub-Treasurer and his assistants, to-day, found it physically impossible to promptly execute the labor incident to the numerous subscriptions tendered through this forenoon. Mr. CISCO has, therefore, applied to the Executive Committee of the Associated Banks for some means of relief in counting and receipting for the Specie tendered at his office in payment of these subscriptions. The amount paid in to-day is over EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in every variety of subscriptions from $50 to $100,000 each. Not the least gratifying circumstance connected with this movement is the high degree of patriotic feeling manifested by the subscribers to the Loan. They make it not only a matter of interest but of duty, in coming up to the assistance of the Government, and this duty is performed with increased alacrity from the confidence inspired by recent events in the Administration and success of the Army and Navy of the country.

There was a strong market for Stocks to-day, and a general rise on yesterday's prices on the State and Railway lists at the early Board, say of ½@1 ℘ cent. The additional advance failed to bring out sellers to any large extent, so that only a fair average of actual business was accomplished. In the afternoon an effort was renewed to depress New-York Central and New-York and Erie, on the pretext that the competition in passenger fares and Western bound freights is to be seriously damaging to both lines. But this oft-repeated and somewhat stale Stock-jobbing *dodge* fell short of its purpose beyond ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the Stocks in question, and it is doubtful whether so much would have been gained by the *Bears* but for the industrious use of the name of one of the Directors of the Erie—himself connected with the Stock Exchange—as the authority for these unfavorable surmises. The Central shares closed higher than on yesterday, notwithstanding the rumors in question, and Erie went up to 25 ℘ cent. The Western shares were generally buoyant, and higher by ½@1 ℘ cent., and the Southern State Stocks firm and advancing, particularly in Missouris, which rose to 42¾@42⅞ ℘ cent, as against 41½@42 ℘ cent. yesterday. The Federal stocks were also firm, and Treasury Notes rose to 98⅛@98¼ for the 6 ℘ cents. Late in the afternoon the General Market closed buoyant on the Street, with large sales of Missouris, at 43½@⅝, and New-York Central at 73½ ℘ cent.

Central	73½	Missouris	43¼
Erie	25	Tennessees	44
Galena	68½	Illinois Central	65
Rock Island	42½	United States 6s, 1881 ..	89¼
Toledo	29¾	Treasury Notes	98⅛

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares; the changes since yesterday being in favor of the advance on this class of securities:

Manhattan	110	Mechs. Banking Ass. ..	105
Merchants'	80	Mercantile	100
Mechanics'	85	American Exchange ...	76
America	90	Hanover	60
City	105	Metropolitan	80
Phenix	82	Citizens'	60
Tradesmen's	90	Market	78½
Chemical	400	Shoe & Leather	78
Butchers & Drovers'	100	Corn Exchange	74
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Continental	64
National	83½	Marine	60
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	60
State of New-York ..	75	Importers' & Traders ..	77
Commerce	78	Park	86

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages, most of which are held for an advance:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Pacific R. 7℘c.g'd by Mo.	34½
N. Y. C. 6's subscription	88	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75.	92½
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64.	100¼	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ℘ c.	55
Erie firsts, '68	103½	T. H. & A. 2s, 8 ℘ c., '70 ..	18
Erie thirds, '83	84	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bonds.	10
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson thirds, '75	79	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series	39
Hudson convertibles '67	69½	Chi. & N. W. seconds ..	15
Harlem firsts, '69-73 ...	93	Han. & St. Joseph	28
Clev., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c ..	91½	N. J. Central firsts	102¼
M. Cent. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	97¼	N. J. Central seconds ..	100
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts ..	80	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	60½
N. Indiana firsts	81½	L. Erie & W. seconds ..	27
Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7℘c.	74	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	73

Since the Boston mail of yesterday, there is nothing doing in Exchange; the rates are 107½@107¾ for Bankers' bills on London. In the market for Money the terms are steady at 5@6 ℘ cent. for call Loans, and 6@7 ℘ cent. for prime Discounts.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Bank, held this morning, the following resolutions were adopted in reference to their late Cashier:

Resolved, That this Board record with sincere sorrow the death of their late Cashier, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, who departed this life on the 29th of last month.

That in the late Cashier, the Bank had an officer who not only spent the greater part of his life in its service, but was ever watchful of its interests, industrious, faithful and intelligent, which has entitled his name and memory to be held in grateful and respectful remembrance by this Bank, and all interested in this institution.

That in common with his numerous friends in this community, we tender the expression of our heartfelt sympathy to his mourning family, and that a copy of these resolutions be communicated to them, as a token of our respect and condolence.

The shipments of Wheat and Corn from the United States this season to British and Continental ports compare as follows with the highest previous season in the last fifteen years:

Bushels of Wheat, 1861	28,845,000
Bushels of Wheat, 1856	10,815,000
Excess over highest previous year	18,030,000
Bushels of Corn, 1861	12,240,000
Bushels of Corn, 1847	17,299,000
Behind the highest previous year	5,059,000

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency and Specie:

New-England	¼	Ohio and State Bank Indiana ...	⅝@ ¾
New-York State ..	⅜	Kentucky	1⅛
East New-Jersey.	¼	Illinois & Wiscon.	30@50
West New-Jersey.	⅜	Missouri	10@12
Pennsylvania ....1⅛@ 2		Michigan	1
Philadelphia.. ...1-5@	¼	Canada	1⅛@2
Baltimore	⅜		

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:

Total receipts	$1,399,554 16
Total payments	1,291,475 45
Total balance	11,571,004 87

Included in the receipts were $818,000 for Treasury Notes, and $8,000 for Customs.

The *Shipping and Commercial List* of this day gives the annexed statement of the export of Breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ending the 1st inst., comparing the aggregate with the totals of previous years:

	Flour. bbls.	Meal. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.
New-York	1,769,267	3,238	20,392,751	8,801,187
New-Orleans ..	183,071	400	88,151	1,784,012
Philadelphia ...	192,255	—	1,574,219	674,323
Baltimore	128,131	12	1,015,287	850,196
Boston	124,658	106	18,413	14,100
Other ports	160,844	—	2,369,998	15,451
Total, 1860-61 ..	2,558,226	3,756	25,458,819	12,139,269
Total, 1859-60 ..	726,633	944	5,119,524	2,286,555
Increase	1,831,593	2,812	20,339,295	9,852,714
Total year ending				
Sept. 1, 1861	2,558,226	3,756	25,458,819	12,139,269
Sept. 1, 1860	726,633	944	5,119,524	2,286,555
Sept. 1, 1859	102,082	23	468,788	320,681
Sept. 1, 1858	1,300,906	607	6,658,630	3,372,444
Sept. 1, 1857	863,179	686	7,567,001	4,793,134
Sept. 1, 1856	1,665,552	8,721	7,939,955	7,063,821
Sept. 1, 1855	170,329	5,536	317,713	6,843,242
Sept. 1, 1854	1,824,[illegible]	40,660	5,918,317	6,215,936
Sept. 1, 1853	1,618,060	683	5,543,460	1,517,087
Sept. 1, 1852	1,444,640	1,810	2,712,120	1,576,749
Sept. 1, 1851	1,581,702	5,553	1,523,908	2,368,860
Sept. 1, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1, 1849	1,118,316	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,720,[illegible]
Sept. 1, 1848	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,531,367
Sept. 1, 1847	3,1[illegible]	847,[illegible]	4,015,134	17,[illegible]

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Rye. bush.
New-York	134,253	3,417,547	98,103	347,258
Other ports	7,876	34,949	3,042	—
Total, 1860-61 ..	142,120	3,452,496	101,145	347,258
Total, 1859-60 ..	49,243	178,031	19,356	—
Total, 1858-59 ..	51,388	57,845	25,519	—
Total, 1857-58 ..	303,100	390,428	16,848	13,100
Total, 1856-57 ..	483,344	2,875,653	582,590	216,162
Total, 1855-56 ..	748,406	2,610,079	282,083	1,975,178
Total, 1854-55 ..	7,762	4,972	308,428	36,569

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	$0 39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 65@4 75
Five-franc Pieces	95	[illegible]	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars ..	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℘ oz. ..	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old .. 5 ℘ c. prem.	

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT, $1 05@$1 06 for Red State; $1 06 for Red Michigan; $1 18 for Amber do.; $1 25 for White do.; $1 27 for White Kentucky. RYE 61c.@66c., with light receipts. CORN dull, offering light sales; 6,400 bushels Western mixed, 47c., at East Albany dépôt. OATS moderately active: sales, 5,000 bushels State, afloat, 32c.; 2,000 Canada, afloat, 32½c. *Received by Central Railroad*—for New-York: 49 hhds. tobacco, 4,548 bbls. Flour, 235 bales Wool, 1,936 bags Wheat, 115 bags Seed, 66 bbls. Highwines, 3,398 boxes Cheese, 193 bbls. Wheat; for Boston and the East: 1,830 bbls. Flour, 224 bales Wool, 58 bbls. Highwines. *Shipped by tows to New-York, 3d.*—32,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Feed.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 3—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged at $4 75 for fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT rather quiet, and parties generally apart in their views; sales, last night, 22,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 86c., and 6,800 bushels No. 1 do., on private terms. CORN steady; sales last night and this morning of 11,000 bushels Illinois, as 39½c. PEAS scarce; sales 800 bushels Canadian, at 61c. afloat. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 29c. on Flour, 9c. on Wheat, 8c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,565 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—19,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 4—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand, and market steady; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, 77½c.@78c.; 4,000 bushels No. 1 do., 78½c.@80c.; 14,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, 83c.; 5,000 bushels Green Bay, 85c.; 10,000 White Kentucky, on private terms. CORN in fair demand; sales 7,000 bushels at 35½c.@36c. FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 180,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales last night 3,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at 85c.@87c. CORN—No sales. RYE in demand; sales 9,100 bush. Canadian at 51c., in store. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced ½c. on Grain. *Imports*—500 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bush. Wheat, 27,000 bush. Corn, 2,000 bush. Barley, 18,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—25,000 bush. Wheat, 76,000 bush. Corn.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State 5s, 74½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 11,790 bbls. Flour, 676 bbls. Corn Meal, 62,633 bushels Wheat, 60,742 bushels Corn, 7,421 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 630 pkgs. Provisions, and 278 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 250 mats Java, at 20c.; 1,100 bags Rio, at 13½c.@15c.; a lot of Jamaica, on private terms; and 265 bags St. Domingo, in bond, at 11½c., cash, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request and prices have been quoted very firm, on a basis of 22c. for strict Middling Uplands, ℘ lb. Sales 1,600 bales. The *Shipping List*, of this morning, says of the supply here: "After a careful examination, the stock of Cotton in this port, 31st ult., was ascertained to be 37,229 bales, as follows:

	Bales.
On hand, unsold	28,068
Sold, but not delivered	9,161
On shipboard, not cleared	none
Total	37,229

It will be seen by the statement below, that Spinners took 213,689 bales from this port during the year ending 31st ult., against 240,892 bales last year, and 223,081 year before; or, say 4,109 bales per week this year, against 4,633 last year, thus:

		Bales.
Stock, Aug. 31, 1860		64,891
Received since		434,076
Making a supply of		498,967
Deduct Export to foreign ports	248,049	
Deduct Stock, Aug. 31, 1861	37,229	—285,278
Leaving for consumption		213,689

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION.

	Bales.		Bales.
1860-61	4,109	1853-54	3,082
1859-60	4,633	1852-53	3,484
1858-59	4,290	1851-52	3,724
1857-58	3,773	1850-51	2,636
1856-57	4,343	1849-50	3,065
1855-56	3,758	1848-49	3,040
1854-55	4,062	1847-48	3,070

The quantity taken from this port for consumption, the past year, shows a falling off from the quantity taken in 1859-60, of 524 bales per week, and 181 bales per week less than in 1858-59."

FLOUR AND MEAL—The export inquiry for desirable lots of State and Western Flour continues fair, and holders are generally willing sellers, especially of other than State brands, which latter are not plenty. The demand from the regular trade is very moderate, and medium and high grades are heavy and unsettled. Sales, 15,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 30@$4 35; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 55@$4 90, mainly at $4 60@$4 70, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@	$4 35
Extra State	4 55	@	4 90
Superfine Western	4 25	@	4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45	@	5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@	5 60
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 90	@	4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@	6 20
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@	4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00	@	6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@	6 75

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales 640 bbls., at $5@5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$8 75 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues unchanged. Rye Flour is in slack request at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FISH—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, at $3 37½@$3 62½ ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, at $7 50@$8 50; small No. 2 ditto, at $4 37½@$4 62½; No. 3, at $3 25@$3 37½ ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 25c.@28c. for Scaled, and 15c.@17c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive; prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, mainly for shipment, and sound lots have advanced in price. The reported sales reach 158,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 25; White Western, inferior to very good, at $1 18@$1 25; Red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 16; damaged do., at $1 05; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 08@$1 10; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 94c.@$1 08; Racine Spring at $1 03@1 04; Chicago Spring, unsound to good, at 90c.@$1; red State $1 10@$1 14½; new White Kentucky at $1 28@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and prices favor sellers, the demand being active. Sales, 106,000 bushels, at 46½c.@50c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 45c.@46c. for damaged do.; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive and nominal. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 26c.@29c.; Western at 34½c.@35c., and State at 33½c.@34c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues dull and heavy at 40c.@60c. for new and old, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at steady prices. We quote new at 22c.@27c.; last year's crop at 16c.@24c.; and crop of 1859 at 8c.@11c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The principal holders ask very full prices, but the inquiry is tame and sales are light. Stock of all kinds 505,000, against 268,500 same date last year.

METALS—Have been in limited demand, to-day, at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 35 hhds. Porto Rico, at 29c.@33c.; 52 hhds. and 37 tcs. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@24c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—The principal kinds have been in demand at uniform rates. Crude Whale, 40c.@44c.; Crude Sperm, $1 22@$1 25; Olive, $1 10@$1 12½; Linseed, 59c.@60c., ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2.—*Sperm*—Has been more quiet since our last, but holders of prime are firm at $1 25 ℘ gallon. The sales for the week have been to the trade, 200 bbls., at $1 25; 100 do., at $1 20 ℘ gallon; and for export, 300 bbls., at $1 22; and 500 do., at a price not transpired. *Whale*—Is in good demand, but the views of holders are generally above those of purchasers. The transactions since our last include sales of 3,000 bbls. We quote: 2,300 bbls., in parcels for export, at 40c.@41c. ℘ gallon. To the trade, 300 bbls., at 42c.; 1,100 do., at 43½c. ℘ gallon; and 200 bbls. dark, on private terms. *Whalebone*—The market is quiet, and without sales.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 2, 1861 ...	47,384	114,749	850,700
Same time last year	60,550	128,914	1,062,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed; the demand having been limited, at $14 25@$14 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$9 87½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is in demand at former rates; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 8¾c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Beef is quiet; sales since our last 150 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 9½c.@14½c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese is salable at 5c.@8c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $6 37½@$7 ℘ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Castile has been in demand at 12c., cash, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 930 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7½c., and Porto Rico, at 7½c.@7¾c., with 165 boxes, chiefly at 8¼c., and 1,310 bags China, on private terms, ℘ lb. The demand for Refined Sugars is good at rising prices. Messrs. STUART quote their grades thus: Best quality Loaf, 10c.; best quality Crushed, 9¾c.; Circle A, Crushed, 9¾c.; Granulated, 9¾c.; Ground, 9½c.; White, A, 9¼c.; Yellow, C, 9c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS remark: "Since our last, the market has undergone no important change, and the inaction then noticed has become more general, owing to the withdrawal of many orders for shipment to England. A moderate demand has prevailed for the West Indies. The arrivals have been light, and the supply of Rough moderate. To-day the market is quiet, but steady, and we repeat last week's quotations, viz: 8½c. for good, and 8¾c. for choice brands. Prices this date 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10c."

TOBACCO—Domestic Leaf has been in request at very full rates. Manufactured also finds ready buyers. Sales during August about 13,000 packages, at an advance of 3c.@4c. ℘ lb. on most grades.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at 17¾c.@18c. ℘ gallon. Sales 600 bbls., within the range.

FREIGHTS—Are moderately active, and rates have been sustained. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ℘ bush; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tierce; Oil Cake, Lard, Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Bacon and Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s ℘ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Tallow, 35s. ℘ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℘ lb. For Havre—Flour, 80c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 23c. ℘ bushel. For Marseilles—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 25½c. ℘ bushel. For Bremen—Tobacco, 200 hhds., at 40s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 298 tons, to Marseilles, Light Pipe States, $44; a Br. schooner, 1,300 bbls., same voyage, $1,350; a brig, 173 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,800; a Br. schooner, 2,000 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $2,300; a brig, 191 tons, to St. Jago, with privilege of a second port, and back, $2,000; a Br. brig, 165 tons, (1,800 bbls.,) to Cardenas and back, $1,700; brig, 160 tons, to North side Cuba and back, *via* a Salt Island, $1,800; a Br. bark, 350 tons, to Whydah, W. C. A.; a Br. brig, 198 tons, to Capetown and Port Natal, C. G. H.; a schooner, 345 tons, to Marseilles, Sicily and back; one, 243 tons, to Cadiz, Staves; a brig, 250 tons, to the Mediterranean; one, 156 tons, to South America and back; and a Br. brig, 216 tons, to Mansanilla and back, on private terms.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX's Fall style of Gents' Hats is now ready. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 31 | Sun sets..... 6 27 | Moon sets...... 6 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 01 | Gov. Island. 8 50 | Hell Gate.... 10 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Cleared.

Ships Neptune's Favorite, Emerton, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Prima Donna, ——, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Ferdinand & Louis, Hotling, Amsterdam; Speedwell, Eldredge, Marseilles, L. Nickerson.

Brig Andover, Laprelle, Kingston, Jam., H. De Cordova & Co.

Schooners Magnet, Sanborn, St. John, N. F., F. Talbot & Co.; Van Name, Van Name, Groton; B. W. Eldredge, Snow, Salem, master; J. C. Patterson, Hand Philadelphia; Adele, Bailey, East Harbor; Mary Amelia, Townsend, East Harbor; Lavina Jane, Ketchum, Philadelphia; J. L. Darling, Howes, Providence; Electric Light, ——, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Planet, Kenny, Halifax, A. Smithers; Suwassett, Lope, Newcastle; H. M. Wright, Fisher, New-Bedford; Americus, Walke, Philadelphia; Margaret A., Larson, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.; John Aumack, ——, Philadelphia; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore; E. Slade, Ballis, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; J. Bush, Maxwell, Bridgeport.

Sloop Ornament, ——, New-London.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Wyandotte, Commander Baldwin, Fort Pickens Aug. 23, via Key West 28th. Left at Fort Pickens, U. S. ship Colorado, Flag-officer Merwin; left at Key West, U. S. ships Santee, Capt. Eagle; Keystone State, Capt. Scott; Crusader, Capt. Corwin, all well.

U. S. steam transport Quinebaug, Loper, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

U. S. steam transport Thos. Sparks, Green, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

U. S. steam transport Seneca, Allen, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, Aug. 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 297 passengers, to S. G. Dall. The Glasgow has on board £23,060.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, Chase, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marcena, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Neptune, (Brem.,) Bahle, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast, to Muller & Kruger.

Bark Houston, Share, Cardiff June 28, with coal to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Schr. Flying Dragon, (of Hingham,) Taylor, Baracoa Aug. 22, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. 1st inst., 60 miles E. from Cape Hatteras, saw a suspicious looking schr. to leeward, in full chase of us, but a good breeze blowing at the time managed to get clear of him.

Schr. H. Middleton, Kemp, (prize, of Charleston,) with a cargo of naval stores, bound to Liverpool; was captured off Charleston Aug. 21, by U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia.

Schr. Joseph M. Lane, (of Gloucester,) Poole, Fort Pickens Aug. 14, via Key West, in ballast, to master. No date, off Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Webber, Wiscassett 5 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Electric Light, Haskall, Port Ewen, with coal, for Portland.

Schr. Montezuma, Hawes, Provincetown 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. E. M. Clark, (3-masted,) Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Packard, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Exchange, (of Bath,) Chaney, Liverpool July 12.

Bark Mendi, Hale, from Liverpool.

Also one brig.

Sailed.

Sept. 3—Ships W. F. Storer, Liverpool; James Foster, Jr., do.; Normandy, Havre; Victoria, London. Brigs New-York, Rio Janeiro; Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Porto Platt; Laura, (Br.,) Portsmouth, Jam.

Miscellaneous.

The steam derrick Dirigo has returned from the wreck of the steamship Black Warrior, ashore on Rockaway, bringing from her parts of her machinery.

The schr. Marcella, from New-York, with a cargo of coal, on the 29th ult. struck on Richmond Island. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

The ship Ocean Telegraph is now on the large Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

HAVRE, Aug. 15.—The ship Advance, of New-York, Child, from this port, bound to New-York, when off Stand Point, in a dense fog, was run into by a Hamburg brig, sustaining by the collision such severe injuries as to necessitate her immediate return for repairs, arriving here last evening a complete wreck, her bowsprit being gone at the bows, (which were badly stove in,) and having carried away her foretopmast, topgallantmast and royalmast, together with all the yards, sails and rigging. She is much chafed on one of her sides, and in certain places her copper is literally torn off. As far as can be seen it will require at least $8,000 to refit and repair.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, Aug. 22, schrs. Althea, for New-York in 8 ds.; Sarah Maria, hence, just arr., to load for New-York.

Caution.—BISCOTINE FOOD FOR INFANTS.—DELLUC & CO. would caution the public against a spurious imitation of their Biscotine, put up in wooden boxes. The genuine is put up only in one-pound papers and in one-pound bottles, and each package to be genuine must have the signature of DELLUC & CO., No. 635 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

New and Elegant Fall Carpeting at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English velvets, Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpeting, mats, matting, rugs, oil cloths 1 to 8 yards wide, at a great reduction in price. All goods guaranteed. No urging or importuning to buy. Note No. 99 Bowery.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion for 1861.—I have now ready my Fall Styles of Gentlemen's Hats, and would call to it the attention of my customers and the public generally. N. ESPENCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

THOMAS—[illegible].—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. W. F. Watkins, WILLIAM H. THOMAS to Miss PAMELA J. [illegible], both of this City.

BRENTON—HALL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Wm. H. Moore, BENJ. J. BRENTON and Miss ORVETTA HALL.

SAUNDERS—OAKES.—In Williamsburg, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. Mr. Haskins, Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS, of New-York, to Miss CORA AGNES OAKES, of Williamsburg.

DIED.

AIMS.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 2, JACOB AIMS, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 73 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation. The services will be performed in the 7th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs.

COSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 73 5th-av., JOHN H. COSTER, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MOLONEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, suddenly, MICHAEL MOLONEY, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Thomas and Patrick G., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Thursday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LAW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, of consumption, MARY, wife of William Law, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 211 10th-av.

COBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at his residence, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN O. COBURN, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place at New-Haven this day.

POOR.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 4, FRANK H. POOR, son of Henry and Margaret Poor, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 231 Union-st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

SANDS.—On Monday, Sept. 2, of dysentery, NELLIE, only child of Henry B. and Sarah M. Sands, aged 3 months and 6 days.

ELLIS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 3, Capt. JULIUS L. ELLIS, of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York, fourth son of Dr. S. C. Ellis, aged 24 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday, at 4 P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—In Whitestone, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 2, SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. Services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner Great Jones-st.

HOYT.—In Catskill, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 1, EMERY HOYT, son of Rev. P. L. Hoyt, of the New-York Conference, aged 24 years.

OGDEN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 3, after a lingering illness, Mr. ICHABOD OGDEN, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 200 Broad-st., Elizabeth, on Friday, Sept. 6, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

KANE.—At Lenox, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 3, ELIZABETH DE GIRONCOURT, youngest child of Pierre C. and Edith Kane, in the 2d year of her age.

BRINKERHOFF.—At Polliffy, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, ANN ELIZA, wife of Garrit K. Brinkerhoff, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral from R. D. C. Church, Rev. Mr. Warner's, Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, at 11 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 471.—SEPT. 4, 1861.
71, 29, 15, 33, 38, 21, 30, 11, 44, 6, 55, 18, 31.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 472.—SEPT. 4, 1861.
69, 56, 11, 7, 13, 20, 23, 53, 54, 28, 2, 12, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. MRS. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic: he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

BLOCK TIN, LEAD, SPELTER, ANTIMONY, &c.

The finest qualities of Metals, and at the lowest market rates, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at the well-known and long-established stand, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, continue to solicit Patents in the United States, and in all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. Counsel free and pamphlets of advice in English and German free on application to the office.

Read the following testimonials from the three last Commissioners of Patents:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: I take pleasure in stating that while I held the office of Commissioner of Patents more than one-fourth of all the business of the office came through your hands. I have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has been fully deserved, as I have always observed, in all your intercourse with the Office, a marked degree of promptness, skill, and fidelity to the interests of your employers. Yours, very truly,
CHAS. MASON.

READ WHAT HON. JOSEPH HOLT, THE GREAT PATRIOT, SAYS:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties of Solicitors of Patents while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and, I doubt not, justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability, and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

Messrs. MUNN & Co.—Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to say that during the time of my holding the office of Commissioner of Patents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Patent-office was transacted through your agency, and that I have ever found you faithful and devoted to the interests of your clients, as well as eminently qualified to perform the duties of Patent Attorneys with skill and accuracy.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, WM. D. BISHOP.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have been engaged in soliciting Patents for over sixteen years, and more than Fifteen Thousand Patents have been granted through their Agency.

LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES.
One dollar, two and three dollars each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by [illegible] Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is [illegible] as the most popular and scientific institution [illegible].

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, September, 18[illegible].

This is to certify that I am personally [illegible] J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.
L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution, and its theory and practice. Others, who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the Tribune; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is the
UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them. Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜ Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

Consumptives, and ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement, can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.

☞ FOR TERMS, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

MILITARY.

MEXICO!

FIRST SCOTT LIFE GUARD,
Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
Col. ALFRED W. TAYLOR.

By order of Gen. Dix, this regiment will be increased to the Government standard of 1,046 men immediately. Able-bodied men only will be accepted; those who have seen active service preferred. This regiment was mustered into the United States service the 2nd of May last for two years, and has seen active service at Newport's News, Va., and is now stationed at Havre de Grace, Md. Many of the officers and men have served on the battle-fields of Mexico. Recruiting offices, No. 127 Grand-st., near Broadway, and No. 11 Chambers-st. Recruits forwarded every day to the camp of the regiment.

Recruiting officers:
Capt. CHAS. W. KRUGER, Company D.
Lieut. JAMES McDONALD, Company F.
Adjutant HENRIQUES.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 681 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 White-st.

1. Notice is hereby given to all Colonels who have been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise regiments, and who are now engaged in recruiting in this City, that only one recruiting office will be allowed, and that the expense thereof must not exceed $30 per month.

2. Colonels are requested to forward to this office certified copies of their authority to raise regiments.

B. B. SACKET,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry.

NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—The bogus friends of this regiment will meet where they please. But the genuine friends of this regiment will meet at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, precisely. Honesty is our watchword. By order of the V. C.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men; also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting, and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. For catalogues address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M. Term opens Sept. 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

PRINTING, CHEAP FOR CASH.—MERCHANTS, storekeepers, tradesmen, societies, and all others who wish their printing done at cash prices, will please call at THOMAS E. SUTTON'S Job and Card Printing Office, No. 142 Fulton-st., and examine his specimens and prices.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

HOME FOR A POOR FAMILY.—A BASEMENT room, rent free, for doing the cooking in a benevolent institution; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 698 7th-av., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as good cook or laundress; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room, door on the end, for three days. Reference if required.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook, who can take the entire charge of the kitchen; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 39 West 14th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 Grand-st., third floor, up stairs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at the south-east corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress and take care of children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has the best of City references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid or to do general housework, by a Protestant girl; reference good. Apply at No. 138 Franklin-st., at her present employer's.

J. SMITH DODGE—NO. 10 EAST SEVENteenth-st.—Best kind of artificial teeth set with vulcanite base with gold band to strengthen it, $2 each. If set on gold plates $5 each, and gold extra.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active, young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will take care of children, do plain sewing and assist in washing and ironing; no objection to doing housework; can bring good City references. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st., in the store, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a prevate family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references from her last employer; prefers a good home to high wages. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she would go as chambermaid and do fine washing; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; can give best City reference. Call at No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do light waiting, or as nurse and plain sewer; has good recommendations from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; could take charge of a baby from its birth, and can be well recommended. Call or address No. 2 Mulligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework; is willing and obliging; satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and fine washer and ironer. Has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 112 3d-av., in the China store, near 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 6 Clarkson-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid or waitress, and assist with light housework. Has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 408 3d-av., 3d floor, back room. Best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 112 West 27th-st., top floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent chambermaid a situation in a private family; no objection to assist with washing; is an excellent fine washer and first-class chambermaid; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good shirt ironer; or, as nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, active American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and nurse and plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is a good chambermaid and very fond of children; City reference; no objections to the country; wages $3 per month. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references; no objection to the country; will work for low wages. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid in a gentleman's family; understands French fluting, and all kinds of fine washing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 13th-st., third story, first door west of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would have no objection to take care of children, or would assist in any kind of housework. Call at No. 97 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she has lived 12 months.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 97 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to wait on table or take care of children. Good City reference. Apply at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sew, or take care of children. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 230 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 129 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to take care of children; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 436 4th-av., near 30th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as regular laundress in a private family; will be willing and obliging; has an excellent recommendation from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer or would take a laundress' place; understands all kind of French fluting; has unexceptionable City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do French fluting; is a good seamstress, and would assist in the nursery; no objection to the country; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A REspectable young woman, a Protestant, just arrived from Europe, and a native of Dublin, wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is a good seamstress; has good recommendations. Call at No. 90 Henry-st., for A. R.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would like to take care of children; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 349 2d-av., near 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A clean, civil and capable young woman, wishes the above situation; is a clean and tidy chambermaid, kind and experienced nurse, and a good plain seamstress; has reference; will go to any part of the country. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation to care children; understands ladies' hair-dressing; noobjections to travel. Apply at No. 192 East 33d-st. second floor.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a girl 16 years old, a situation to take care of children and do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home and kind lady to live with; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A COMPEtent person desires a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; can take care of a baby from its birth; can come highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 471 6th-av., near [illegible]

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 6th-av., corner of [illegible]-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families; can be seen until suited. Call or address 59 West 29th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-cream, boning and larding, desserts, all kinds of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook; she understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, and marketing if required; has the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a competent woman; understands French and American cooking in genteel families; would assist in washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-cream; the best of reference given. Call at No. 121 West 25th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman, with the best of reference, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a splendid baker of bread and pastry; has no objections to the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can give best City references. Call at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS A situation in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Protestant young woman; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the most unexceptionable City and country reference. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has the best City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., 2d floor, back room. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; is a most excellent pastry cook—jellies, game and soup; wages, $8 to $9. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands perfectly meats, jellies and French cooking. Can be seen for two days at 491 6th-av. in the store.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; is willing to do housework; can give best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups, jellies and French cooking. Can be seen at No. 282 6th-av., near 18th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business and has lived with French, Spanish and German, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN WISHES A situation as cook in a first-class family; has good references. Call or address F. S., No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 East 12th-st., front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant girl as cook; good City reference given. Call at her last place. No. 194 West 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation as cook by a respectable woman in a private family; is a good meat and vegetable cook, also a good baker and pastry cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Also, a situation wanted by a respectable American girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing and take care of children; will go either together or separate; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119½ 3d-av., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two highly and respectable girls, situations; one as a good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer: the other as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 59 Sheriff-st., on the top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and has no objection to take care of children; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 248 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has both City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable elderly woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a capital cook and a beautiful washer and ironer, and will be found very careful, excellent City references can be given. Apply at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, INdustrious girl, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; very economical and neat in the kitchen. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, with good reference, would like to procure a situation in the City or country, can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first-rate; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook or to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 358 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 112 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—AN EXcellent cook and chambermaid want situations in first-class families only; they have the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived for the last five years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK—NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats and game; bread and pastry. Her daughter wishes a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid, or waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 3d-av., in the bakery, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, obliging woman wishes a situation in City or country, as a good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is neat in person and clean about her duties; wages $5 or $6; City reference. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $3 or $4. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is thoroughly competent; no objection to a first class boarding-house; would take the general housework of a small family. Address or call at No. 315 Hicks-st., between Congress and Amity, Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business very well; would do the general housework of a small family; reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 8 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, between Hudson-av. and Navy-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, of steady habits, wishes a situation; is a good washer and ironer, also, a good plain cook; or would do general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; can give first-class City references. Apply at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do plain cooking, washing or ironing in a private family, or to do general housework. Good City reference if required. Call at No. 96 Morton-st., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City references. Call at No. 17 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, cook alone, or laundress. Can give the best of references. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by an experienced person, with good City reference. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as cook washer and ironer. She can be seen for two days at No. 115 9th-st.; good City reference given.

AS COOKS AND OTHER SERVANTS.—Several excellent servants, such as cooks, children's nurses, waitresses and girls for general housework, who are highly recommended by Brooklyn ladies, are now waiting for situations at MANNING & CO.'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, and may be hired at very moderate wages in consequence of the dull times. Families in want of servants who may be relied upon may be supplied immediately with those known to the proprietors for many years.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, and family sewing of all kinds; can be highly recommended by her present employers. Call at No. 4 Washington-square, Waverley-place, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as dressmaker; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go, by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., near 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER — DRESSMAKER, &c.—A German widow lady, with her daughter, of a good family and well educated, wish situations; both, if possible, in one fine respectable house. The widow is a very good housekeeper and to be recommended in all branches; the daughter understands dressmaking, millinary, embroidery and all kinds of fine sewing, first-rate, and both of them would make themselves useful in all work; they speak English. Inquire at No. 92 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, front room, No. 2, in the morning from 10 to 12 o'clock, and in the afternoon from 2 to four o'clock, for about two or three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A COMPETENT, MIDdle-aged widow, who has a child, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family, or would do the work of a small family; a home is more desirable than high wages. Call, for two days, from 9 to 3 o'clock, at No. 60 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT young American woman wishes a situation as housekeeper for two gentlemen; will be found willing and capable; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country. Call for three days at No. 403 Canal-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper, who wishes a quiet home in the City or country. Call at No. 403 Canal-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper. Call or direct No. 217 Wooster-st., in the basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable girl wants a situation to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing or ironing; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., one pair of stairs up, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted for a neat, tidy girl to do general housework in a small private family; has lived six years with her last employer. Can be seen at No. 188 3d-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a girl who has had much experience, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework. Apply at No 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, by a competent woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and waiting, or washing, in the City or country. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle-aged woman wants a situation in a respectable family; is a good plain washer and ironer and general houseworker. Call, or address Mrs. DOOSON, No. 90 Greene-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City reference, in a private family, to do general housework; is a good cook and first-rate baker and a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A SITUATION is wanted, by a Protestant young woman, with good reference, in City or country; is a good cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and is a splendid washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's linen in good style; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a really reliable servant and first-class domestic for cooking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework, can be suited with one immediately, who understands her business thoroughly; has excellent references, and will hire at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A NEAT, RESpectable Scotch Protestant girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; no objection to chamberwork and washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages to suit the times.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable American woman, as lady's maid, or wait on an invalid; is an excellent seamstress; has no objections to travel; best of City reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing, and can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses, and can give satisfactory City references: no objections to travel or wait on growing-up children. Can be seen until engaged at No. 470 3d-av., second floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English Protestant wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; or would assist in the care of grown children, or to teach. Apply, or address SEAMSTRESS, for two days, at No. 335 6th-av., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts in the best style, and all kinds of fine washing, and does up ladies' finery beautifully; or, will take a situation as a competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 East 6th-st., near the Bowery, first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS—OR TO DO UP-STAIR'S WORK and fine washing and ironing; is an excellent laundress or chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last four years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as an experienced laundress; has lived in the very best families; understands French fluting; can come highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days. at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as laundress and chambermaid; can give good City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, to bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress and fond of children; is willing to make herself useful; would travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 232 6th av., near 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant woman as children's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth and will do plain sewing; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is a good seamstress; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 3d-av., between East 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; is a good monthly nurse; would take care of an invalid; can do plain sewing; is kind and good-natured; will make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 372 2d-av., in the bakery.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable widow woman, as wet nurse; has lost her husband recently, and her baby is five weeks old. She has anexceptionable reference as to character, from parties with whom she has lived during her single life. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good fresh breast of milk, and can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., first floor.

AS THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED INFANTS NURSE.—A Protestant woman wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants or growing children; is a neat sewer; and perfectly competent to take charge of the nursery; and is highly recommended by the first families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 72 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a worthy Protestant girl who has lived with her two years, as nurse and chambermaid; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 127 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has City reference of several years' experience. Can be seen at No. 188 Waverly-place, one door above West 10th-st., until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to go to the country or to travel with a family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible], between Greene-st. and University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; understands shirt-making and all kinds of plain sewing, in the neatest manner. No objections to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant young woman; can operate a Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference; is very kind to children and very neat. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Would do chamber-work and waiting. Has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; has reference; can be seen at her present employer's this week, at No. 116 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a young girl; good City references. Apply at No. 145 East 32d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A MOST RESPECTABLE woman with first-class City references, wishes a situation as a competent seamstress; understands family sewing in all its branches; will go by the day, week or month; no objections to a boarding-house, hotel or private family, in City or country. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good shirt-maker; can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DISPENSING with the services of her seamstress, wishes to secure her a good situation; she is a good plain sewer; learned dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; she would take care of grown children, or assist with light work. Can be seen, until engaged, at her present employers, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes; can do embroidery and is willing to do light chamberwork, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A SEAMstress, employment by the day or week; can cut and fit children's clothes, and is an excellent embroiderer; can furnish excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 470 3d-av., any day this week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 157 Waverly-place, for two days

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman would go by the day, week, or month; understands sewing on ladies' or children's dresses; can be well recommended. Call at No. 178 West 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would make herself otherwise useful; would assist in the care of children. Can be seen at No. 170 West 34th st., near 8th-av., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; would do fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 153 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; has 6 years' reference from her last place; can do all kinds of family sewing; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Call at, or address No. 73 West 20th st., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A pious American woman, of some experience, desires a situation as seamstress and light chambermaid; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 188 Orchard-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class waitress, a situation in the City; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; is a competent and thorough servant; gives excellent City reference. Call, or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as waitress in a small private family; understands her business well; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or assist with fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

AT THE MANHATTAN EMPLOYMENT Office, No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square, employers will find an excellent selection of servants, with thoroughly investigated characters and qualifications, including all nations and of all denominations, for city and country. Orders by mail duly attended to.

A. M. SEE, Proprietor.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—GOOD servants of all kinds, either white or colored, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MALES.

AS BUTLER OR WAITER.—THE ADVERtiser, a steady, respectable man, with first-class City reference, wishes employment in the above capacity in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of his business; will be found civil and trustworthy. Any notes addressed BUTLER, at Hegeman & Co.'s drug-store, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., New-York, will be punctually attended to, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate Englishman, in a gentleman's family; is an experienced servant; understands the management and treatment of horses; has lived with the first families in Europe and in this City and country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; is not afraid of work; can wait at table, and do plain gardening; wants a good permanent situation; best of City reference. Address or call on J. N., No. 197 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton sts., in the rear, first floor, Room No 1, for four days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations, discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself in any other way useful or keep a small garden in order if required. Address W. B., at H. Holman's feed-store, No. 367 3d-av., corner 28th-st., or Box No. 138 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, with two years' reference from his last employer, in the City, also excellent country reference, is anxious to procure a situation as coachman or useful man; is well acquainted with the care of horses and harness; is a splendid driver. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES to obtain a situation for his coachman, having no further use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect, without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man; will be found civil, willing and obliging, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages is a good careful driver for City or country; can take care of greenhouse or hothouse if required; best reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a steady, sober, and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a greenhouse; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Scotchman, Protestant, wishes a situation in City or country; is an excellent driver and good plain gardener; understands milking and rearing of stock; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at or address JOHN, No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has three years' City reference from one employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., or address J. G.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, by a Protestant young man; he has had long experience in City and country; he is obliging, willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Can be seen at No. 59 11th-st., or address H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from his last place. Address W, Box No. 299 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, OFFICE EMPLOYment or something similar, by a young man who can keep books, superintend business, &c.; is a good judge of money; reference given. Address, with particulars, for three days, C. F. Z., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation; can come well recommended; has been shipping and stock clerk; would not mind going in the country. Address A. H., Box No. 2,060 New-York Post-Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable colored man, as cook for a restaurant, steamboat or steamship; has had twelve years' experience in the business, and understands it perfectly; the best of reference, if required. Address H. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a married man (Scotch;) has a practical knowledge of farming, also the breeding and care of all kinds of stock; wife is a good dairy woman or cook; can give the best of references. Apply at or address FARMER, Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business—the care of green-house and grapery, the pruning of fruit trees and the laying out of grounds—and can produce several prizes; the best of City reference can be given. Address H. L. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a Scotchman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business in every department, and can give the best of references as to good character and ability from late employers. Address FORDHAM, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man who understands the business in all its branches; is careful and honest, and would make himself generally useful; would like to take charge of a small place. Address R. DOOLAY, Jamaica Post-office, L. I.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as gardener, or as farmer and gardener, by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; the advertiser is willing and able to work, and would hire or work a place on shares in the Spring; the best of testimonials produced. Address H. N., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARNENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, A situation, as first-class gardener or farmer, by a competent man; understands gardening in all its branches, or can superintend a farm. Refers to Prof. J. V. Mapes and other gentlemen. Address D. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom, of light weight; is a good groom, and a good driver, if it is required; perfectly sober and industrious. Can produce good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; one who perfectly understands his business, and has no objection to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City references. Direct to J. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a gentleman's family, by a highly respectable Protestant young man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business in every respect; has excellent City recommendations. No objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house, by a young man who understands his business perfectly and who has the best of City reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, by note, J. M., 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for 3 days, No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the upholstery store.

AS WAITER.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MAN wishes a situation in a private family as waiter; he has the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

TO CALICO PRINTERS AND CHEMISTS.—A person who understands making oil vitrol and other acids on a new and economical plan, would like a situation; is competent to put up a chamber and all necessary apparatus for working, and is a thorough master of his business. Address T. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH situations; one as farmer and the other as dairymaid or cook; both experienced and well recommended. Call, or address FARMER, for two days, at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER dans une bonne famille, pour soigner les enfants et coudre, en cas de besoin enseigner le Français. Adresser No 6 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, bons renseignements.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted immediately, at No. 128 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, a girl to do chamberwork and sewing; none but a competent seamstress need apply; German preferred.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, married, but without incumbrances; he must understand his business thoroughly in all its branches, and have lived on a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 46 and 48 Barclay-st., up stairs, on Friday, 6th inst., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED IN a small family, a Protestant German or American girl to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; best reference required from last employer. Call for two days, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 130 Grand-st., Jersey City.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress, willing to be generally useful, kind to children, for a small family. Address PLACE, Box No. 75 *Times* Office, giving name, residence and references, compensation expected and qualifications.

WANTED—A MAN OF MIDDLE AGE, OF pleasant and pleasing address, to take the management of a manufacturing establishment. One who has had some experience as such preferred. The situation is one of responsibility, and none will be considered unless unqualified testimonials as to honesty, sobriety, character and capability, and to such a prominent situation and fair compensation will be given. Address H., New-York Post-office, Box No. 1,985, will have immediate attention.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED, AN American girl between 14 and 16; one who is tidy, prepossessing in manners, and strictly honest, to tend a fancy store near the City; one who is lady like and refined will find a pleasant and comfortable home. Address C. B. H., Box No. 100 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had on Friday.

RESPECTABLE AGENTS WANTED—TO sell the trial packages of Dr. MARTIGNON'S Hair Restorative, to prevent the accumulation of stamps. It is already in general use, and from $1 to $3 per day may be made. Address PROF. MARTIGNON, Station C.

TO LET.

A GOOD HOUSE AT CHEAP RENT.—THE excellent English-basement house No. 102 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, will be rented low from now till the 1st of next May. Carpets and gas fixtures may be had with the house, if desired. Inquire, for three days, of Rev. Mr. FIELD, *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING, to a small family of grown persons, five rooms (including front basement) in a handsome brown-stone house, in a very pleasant and healthy location. House has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 215 East 50th-st., (Beekman Hill.)

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 35 EAST TWENTY-eighth-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; is high stoop, 20 feet wide, with all the modern improvements. Will be rented low till May 1st. For further particulars, and permission to examine the premises, apply to W. H. PARSONS, No. 74 Duane-st.

TO LET—IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, A full three-story house, in perfect order, with every modern convenience; will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 193 Walker-st.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class three-story brown-stone house, handsomely furnished; location up town; neighborhood unobjectionable; just the thing for a small family; will rent to suit the times. Address HOUSE, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 53 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 21 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 46 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family at moderate rent, No. 168 East 30th-st. Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood (47), but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to N. M. G., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York, [illegible] UNITED STATES, CANADA, [illegible] INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, [illegible] of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. [illegible] CAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, [illegible] give notice that they will [illegible] that firm, for which they [illegible] of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, [illegible] those in such extensive use on the Continent [illegible] and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner of 3d-av. and [illegible]-st. Chartered 1854. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from one dollar to one thousand dollars. DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES, For payment of duties or for investment, Bought and sold by KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS. The highest market price paid for Land Warrants by F. M. MYERS & CO., No. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for enlarging the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, [illegible]. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller. City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION), No. 48 WALL-ST. New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been made by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates, [illegible] 20th day of September next. Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., No. 48 Wall-st. New-York, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERmania Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 4, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. (6 per cent.) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst. RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from [illegible] inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Co., No. 50 Wall-st., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (10 per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, AUG. 23, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent. [illegible] W. W. WINDSOR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,900,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent. may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful country-seat, with mansion, fine stables, the furniture, which is new, if desired, and twelve acres of land. It is located in the eastern part of the State, on the line of the New-York Central Dépôt. Apply to HOWES MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—In lots, country seats, &c., to suit, [illegible]; handsomely situated; very cheap; to lease a handsome farm. Apply to Mr. NORTON'S feed store, corner of Grand and [illegible] sts., Williamsburgh, L. I., or to ANN NORTON, on the farm.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, [illegible] New-York, to let or for sale; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to suit purchasers. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,600; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, [illegible]; also, other farms of all sizes. C. E. OLIVER, No. 8 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A farm of five acres, house, barn, fruit, ornamental and forest trees—all in good order—situated [illegible] from the Staten Island Bay-shore, and a quarter of a mile from the Staten Island Railroad station. Also, a cottage on the Bay-shore, one acre of land, something [illegible]. For particulars address J. P. FAY, South-side Post-office, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in [illegible]cer County, N. J., [illegible] miles from railroad depot, [illegible] two from Princeton. Land thoroughly improved, [illegible] large and convenient, [illegible] balance well arranged. The dwelling is [illegible] the convenience [illegible] abundance, [illegible] a farm, [illegible] of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., [illegible]

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work.
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B. in triangle. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

December, 1858. 1 case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before a B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 345, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 346, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1860. 1 case. No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1858. 1 case, No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.

December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 2½, marked J L & C in [illegible]. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.

October, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond [illegible]. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1827. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.

September, 1858. Pagages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.

October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the [illegible], from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the [illegible], from Havre.

November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the North America, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.

December, 1858. 5 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. [illegible], from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the [illegible].

December, 1858. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the [illegible].

May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.

June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and C. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.

May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.

May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the [illegible], from Singapore.

March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.

May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1860, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked M. By the Chevalier, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask, No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.

April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Har[illegible], from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie, from Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophelia, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in a diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparkling Wave, from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tesca Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the F. Gebhard, from Havre.

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the [illegible] Pigeon, from Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Ber[illegible], from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. [illegible], from Smyrna.

October, 1859, 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. [illegible] Jones, from Rotterdam.

March, 1859, 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Al[illegible], from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 26, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Louisiana, from Bremen.

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H̄. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1858. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 58, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.

February, 1860. Twenty boxes, marked N over P. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. Ten baskets, marked N. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 806. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475, marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.

January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April. 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859, 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks, marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10½ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.

May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Relbanhouse, from Chicago.

October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857, 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.

July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Relbanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S N Y within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case. marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By the Mary, from Havre.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C

BURNING FLUID

50C. PER GALLON..............TO THE TRADE.

ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.

J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,

NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the [illegible] day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

ASSISTANT-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 7 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861, for furnishing the troops of the United States, stationed at Gen. Sherman's Camp of Instruction at Hempstead, L. I., with about 11,300 bushels of oats, 211 tons of hay, and 128 tons of straw, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Assistant-Quartermaster may direct.

Bids will be for each article separately, and will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Oats," "Hay" or "Straw," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.

R. SAXTON,
Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster,
United States Army.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of this Department, in New-York City, No. 51 Walker-st., until Saturday, Sept. 7, at 12 M., for supplying five thousand pairs of army blankets, to weigh not less than eight pounds to the pair—for the use of the volunteers called for under General Order No. 78.

Samples must in all cases accompany bids.

As the contract which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be on account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government for that purpose.

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 28, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rounds of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps.; elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold, by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, an elegant stock of first-class furniture, embracing the usual varieties, and well worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A coupé rockaway, nearly new, made by Lawrence, of Broadway, and will be sold without reserve, for account of parties interested in a former purchase.

A sorrel mare, eight years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind; is an excellent family or doctor's horse, and is a good traveler.

Also, a gray mare, ten years old, 14¼ hands high—a very good saddle horse, and is a good traveler in all harness.

Also, a second-hand top buggy, built by Lawrence, of Broadway.

Also, a set single harness, nearly new.

The above is sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for them.

ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, News, Evening Post, and Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, wood and willow-ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.

my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.

ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

ap25-law6mTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,

Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

LIGHT CARRIAGES.—TWO NEW TWO-seated rockaways, and one top wagon; also, one no top; good work; for sale low.

A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

PEW FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN DR. Potts' Church, University-place. Address Box No 2,719 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author [illegible] Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.

Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.

Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM Mc DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the throat, consumption, female complaints, nervous debility, and impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—[*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and at Richardson's bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 Laight-st. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured in half the usual time and at half the charges. The majority cured in three days; the worst within a week. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where only can be obtained his great remedies. Price $1. Consultation free.

DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-STREET, daily consulted confidentially with complete and gratifying success. Open till 10 P. M. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GRAND MASS MEETING.

McMANUS OBSEQUIES.

A Mass Meeting will be held THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Irving Hall, corner Irving-place and 15th-sts., to make necessary preparations for the reception and transmission to Ireland of the remains of TERENCE BELLEW McMANUS, now on their way from San Francisco. Thomas Francis Meagher, Robert Emmet, Chas. O'Conor, James T. Brady, John McKeon, Charles P. Daly, and Horace Greeley, are invited and expected to speak.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

So great has been the rush to see that wonderful

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,

That the Manager has been induced to retain him

ONE WEEK LONGER.

It is universally admitted that he is the

GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD,
LIVING IN THE WATER OR OUT OF IT.

Celebrated in the historical records of the Bible as

THE GREAT BEHEMOTH,

whose "bones are as strong pieces of brass," "like bars of iron;" who "esteemeth iron as straw and brass as rotten wood;" and of whom the sacred history says:

"Upon the earth there is not his like."—Job, chaps. xl. and xli.

Which show him to be

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY LIVING.

Every visitor allows him to be the most marvelous creature ever seen in America. His mouth is the wonder of everybody; when open, is full

TWO FEET IN WIDTH,

Large enough to take in a child two years old.

He is to be seen in the Museum, at all hours, in the

ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING,

as if frolicking in the historic Nile, accompanied by

SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,

Himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that historic tribe.

A LIVING SHARK,

beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,

SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,

Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,

the Talented Young Violinist, &c.

TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

take place EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., at each of which is produced the Moral Domestic Drama,

A PRISONER OF STATE.

And the laughable and ever-amusing farce,

BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

Making the most attractive entertainment in the City.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL NIGHT

OF

Mr. J. S. CLARKE,

THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Sept. 5.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE will appear in two great comic rôles—as "GIL," in THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, and as TOODLES, being the last night but four of his appearance in New-York.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF LIVING ANIMALS,

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av., adjoining Palace Garden.

On THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS.

First appearance of EATON STONE,

The Greatest Bareback Rider Living.

Together with all the Star

RIDERS, ATHLETES and GYMNASTS,

so popular at Niblo's Garden.

THE EDUCATED BUFFALOES,

introduced by their Indian trainers, and a host of other novelties.

GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY,

Commencing at 2 o'clock; also FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

Admission to see all, 25c.; children 15c.

The 6th-av. cars and 14th-st. stages stop at the door.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.

FIRST NIGHT OF W. ARLINGTON.

First night of a new PARLOR OPERA.

GEORGE CHRISTY and MASTER LEON.

New walk around, "Fight for Uncle Sam."

GEORGE CHRISTY, J. STRATTON and E. HASLAM.

Admittance 25 cents.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

CALEDONIAN CLUB.

The proceeds of the Fifth Annual Games of the Club are, this year, devoted to the relief of the families of the gallant Seventy-ninth.

JONES' WOOD,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1861

Admission 25 cents.

SUSPENSE! SUSPENSE! SUSPENSE!!!

SUSPENSE will soon be over, for in a few days THE CABINET of WONDERS and ANATOMY, consisting of NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS and SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF ART will be completely arranged.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE NO BILLS will be paid for supplies for or services upon the steamboats TAMINEND or PAMANOAK, unless duly authorized by an order from the undersigned or from B. S. SEYMOUR, Assistant Superintendent R. & D. B. Railroad.

S. M. & W. A. TORREY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE—PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION. Great Trot. *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen*, THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 1861, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Match for $500. Mile heats, best three in five. Horace Jones names double-team *Ethan Allen* and his running mate. J. D. McMann names b. m. *Flora Temple*, to wagon. *Socks*, to harness. Good day and good track. N. B.—In this race, *Flora* has the pole in each heat. Special trains for the Course will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M., and return immediately after the race. Excursion tickets to go and return, 35 cents; single tickets, 20 cents. James-slip Ferry, at 2 P. M., will connect with the train; also, 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes. Stages from 34th-st. Ferry will be in attendance on the day of the race.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

(Continued from First Page.)

true, and that the batteries at Cape Hatteras have been captured by the Yankees. We are indebted to a friend for the following information:

Capt. GATES, of the schooner *Isabella Ellis*, reached Newbern on Thursday last, having left Hatteras on Wednesday at 12 o'clock M., and reports that when he left the Nationalists were bombarding Fort Hatteras, the fort not responding after the expiration of about ten minutes. Capt. G. further stated that he heard from a pilot who was moving his family from the island, that on the previous night, (Tuesday,) the enemy had landed a large force between Cape Hatteras and the fort.

The following is the number of the National fleet seen off the Cape; 8 steamships of war, 1 sailing frigate, 8 steam gun-boats, 2 barks, supposed to be transports; 9 long launches or surf-boats.

Under this state of affairs, we feel warranted in entertaining the most serious apprehensions for the safety of Newbern, Washington, and in fact the entire coast. Col. CAMPBELL'S regiment, recently stationed at Graham, and originally destined for Virginia, was sent to Newbern on Wednesday. The Charlotte Artillery left their camp here on Thursday for the same destination. The Wilmington Artillery, now at Camp Boylan, and under marching orders for Virginia, have been detained here until it can be ascertained if their services are needed on the coast. Had the earnest and repeated advice of Gen. GWYNN, Capt. CROSSAN, and other officers, been heeded, there would now be 5,000 men on our coast.

Since the above was written, we have learned that Commodore BARRON, Captain and Lieutenant SINCLAIR, with the steamer *Winslow*, and Capt. BRADFORD, have been captured by the Nationals.

FRIDAY, 11 o'clock, A. M.

A dispatch to Gov. CLARKE has just been read in the House of Commons, conveying the intelligence of the surrender of our troops at Hatteras to the Nationals. Among those surrendered was Col. MARTIN, brother of the Adjutant-General MARTIN. For the sake of the credit of the State, we forbear to describe the effect which this dispatch produced on the House. And yet this is the bo y that has arraigned the Convention! "A little civil, good apothecary."

ACCOUNTS FROM WILMINGTON.

The Wilmington *Journal* of Friday afternoon has the following:

"An official dispatch received this morning from Newbern *via* Goldsborough, says that Hatteras Battery and 535 of our men, including Capt. BRADFORD and Com. BARRON, have been taken prisoners by the National fleet.

The dispatch says that the batteries were taken yesterday at 11 o'clock, A. M. This confirms the report brought here last evening by a gentleman from Beaufort, that firing recommenced yesterday morning. It is about 90 miles from the Battery to Newbern, (by water,) and a steamer had time to get up to Newbern last night for an extra train to be sent to Goldsborough, where the news could be telegraphed to this place this morning, as it was received. We are well aware that all the above could have been accomplished, and although the capture of the Hatteras Battery is to be regretted, we place the fullest confidence in the dispatch, as we know it to be official.

Recriminations are useless, we suppose. It is better in the time of trial to suggest what can be done—to urge its doing, and to do all that can be done to help it forward.

Recent events coming home to our own State, hovering over our own coast, threatening our own homes, approaching to our own doors, will go far to show whether we were panic-stricken when we appealed so strongly for the construction of efficient works for the defence of our coast. Over and over again have we sounded the alarm, until we made ourselves odious to the complacent head men about the Capitol, a thing which we regretted, but for which we did not reproach ourselves. Can those who so vehemently did not like our course say that they have nothing with which to reproach themselves? If they do, who will believe them?

The force at Hatteras has fallen into the hands of the enemy not from any want of gallantry on their part, but because they had not a sufficient amount of ammunition, and because they were neither sustained nor had works sufficiently tenable to resist the heavy force brought against them, (4,000 men and 100 guns.) There was no provision made to secure their retreat.

But the reply to all who urge anything has heretofore been, 'Oh! no, there is no danger; you are only scared.' The people have had enough of this; they must act at once themselves. There has b en no earthly use in depending upon the authorities so far at least."

THE DISASTER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Special correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Aug. 30, 1861.

DEAR EXPRESS: Sad are my feelings. The news from our coast of yesterday and to-day is of a very sad character. Our coast is certainly in possession of the Yankees. They entered Hatteras Inlet on yesterday and took possession of our batteries and men there. From accounts, I suppose their entrance was effected with very little trouble. We had only one regiment, consisting of 800 men, stationed there and at Ocracoke Inlet. This was the Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. Its field officers were W. F. MARTIN, Colonel; GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Lieutenant-Colonel; H. A. GILLIAM, Major. The entire regiment, with the officers, were taken prisoners by the Yankees.

This, however, was expected by the officers whenever an attack was made. Col. JOHNSTON was here several weeks ago, and represented their insecure position. Aid was promised, but whether it was furnished I know not; but if it was, it was certainly very meagre. Col. J. said while here that the Yankees could take them whenever they tried. They have tried, and have done as he said.

The Yankee force consisted of 16 war-vessels, among them two very large one. They stood out and bombarded our batteries at pleasure, and our guns not being able to reach a hull of the fleet. Our men being few, our guns small, and our ammunition scarce, all that could be done was to surrender.

So the defence of our coast at that important point has amounted to nothing at all. And yet there has been every warning which prudent men ought to require in regard to our coast defence. It has been said for some time past that the Yankees were building war vessels of small draft, and was it not evident that they were for our waters? Where else would they be required? The insecurity of our coast has been represented by legislators, private citizens and military men. And with all this warning the Yankees have come upon us entirely unprepared, so far as effectiveness is concerned. Who is to blame, I do not pretend to say, but there certainly is blame somewhere.

The people of North Carolina have been led to believe, through the Executive Department of the State, that our coast was in a very strong state of defence. How this has happened I know not, nor will I attempt to guess. But we see now what the boasted strength of our coast defences amounted to.

What does the entrance of the Yankees into our waters amount to? It amounts to this: The whole of the eastern part of the State is now exposed to the ravages of the merciless vandals. Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Edenton, Hertford, Elizabeth City, are all now exposed, besides the whole of the adjacent country.

The strength of the Yankee force already landed is not definitely known. It is supposed to be about 3,000 men. Our State is now plunged into a great deal of trouble which certainly could have been avoided had the proper steps been taken. It was said publicly by a member of the Convention, during the late session, that if the Government had had nothing to do with the coast defence, but left it to the *people* of the eastern part of the State, it would have been put in a proper state of defence. No doubt but what he said was true.

I saw a gentleman to-day from up the State, who has a company to offer to the service of the State. He says if arms can't be obtained, they will arm themselves with double-barreled shot guns, and make the molds for their own cartridges. It is certain that something very active must be done, and that speedily.

Females are leaving the eastern part of the State rapidly, and coming here and going elsewhere. There is great agitation now throughout the State, as far as this news has reached. VIVIMUS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A couple of soldiers from Camden, N. C., who were present during the bombardment of Forts Clark and Hatteras, on Wednesday and Thursday last, passed through Petersburgh Saturday morning. Both had received slight wounds from the explosion of a shell during the engagement, and along with some ten or twelve other wounded were hurried on board the steamer *Winslow*, (formerly the *Coffee*, of Norfolk,) and reached Newbern, North Carolina, at a late hour Thursday night.

Our reporter had a brief conversation with these soldiers, but they seemed not at all disposed to talk, and from what they did say, it was quite evident that they were unable to give a detailed and connected account of the action. They state that the engagement commenced Wednesday, and that the enemy's fire was aimed solely at Fort Clark. This is a small fortification, situated about three-fourths of a mile above Fort Hatteras, and commands the entrance to Hatteras Inlet, a small body of water, through which our privateers have always found convenient ingress and egress to and from Pamlico Sound. Fort Clark mounted but four guns, and had only a small amount of ammunition at hand. It was abandoned Wednesday afternoon before dark, at which hour the firing of the enemy ceased, and our entire force retired to Fort Hatteras, where a determined stand was made.

On Thursday morning early, the enemy's powerful guns opened fire at Fort Hatteras, the war-ships keeping out at a distance almost entirely beyond the reach of our guns. This they were enabled to do by means of their 64-pounders, while the largest guns at Hatteras were only 32-pounders.

It is stated that one of the National steamers became a little bold and ventured within the range of our guns. A well-directed shot was immediately fired, which struck a small boat hanging from the davits on her forward quarter, and knocked it into fragments. Another shot speedily followed from Hatteras, which struck the hull of the steamer fair and square, producing an opening which was distinctly visible from the fort. This was more than the National craft had bargained for, and she instantly di[illegible] [illegible] water.

The wounded soldiers say that about 12 o'clock our magazine was exploded by a shell from the enemy, which scattered death and destruction all around. It is to this unfortunate and unexpected casualty that the capture of the Fort is attributed, and not to a lack of ammunition, as has been erroneously stated. By this explosion, we have been informed, the great majority of the deaths on our side were effected. The wounded were speedily hurried to the *Winslow*, and the steamer sent off to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Among the wounded, we regret to hear of Lieut. W. H. MURDAUGH, a native of Portsmouth, Va., and for several years a member of the United States Navy. Lieut. M. was at Goldsboro', Saturday, and we learn that he was in much pain, his arm having been badly hurt. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

It is generally believed that the killed and wounded will reach 80 or 90. But fifteen escaped on the *Winslow*. Lieut. WM. SHARP, late of the United States Navy, is known to be among the prisoners. He is a native of Norfolk, Va., where, as also in Petersburgh, he has many relatives and friends.

Commodore SAMUEL BARRON, formerly of the United States Navy, and a nephew of old Commodore JAMES BARRON, is also among the prisoners.

A gentleman now in this city, who visited Fort Hatteras last Tuesday, two weeks since, informs us that it was scientifically arranged and substantially built. The timbers used were of the most massive and durable kind, and the whole was covered with earth to the thickness of twelve or more inches, and then turfed, the grass being already verdant and luxurious. The same gentleman informs us that there was an abundance of ammunition—powder, shell and solid shot—and that the magazine, located between the fort and the shelter in the rear, was considered by skillful engineers as bomb-proof. If this be so, the wounded soldiers may have been mistaken as to the explosion of the magazine.

All accounts agree that the Yankee soldiers now quartered on Hatteras Island will have a most unpleasant situation, if they can be confined to that locality. *It is a dreary, barren spot, composed chiefly of sand.* During the latter Summer and early Fall months, it abounds with mosquitoes remarkable alike for size and bloodthirstiness, and during the Winter, the winds from Old Neptune sweep across the island with a fury and keenness, against which the thickest of garments offer but poor and inadequate protection. Another insurmountable obstacle is the entire absence of fresh water, so important for drinking and culinary purposes. Every drop used by our troops has been carried from Newbern, a source to which the Yankees cannot possibly resort. All that the Yankees procure must be brought from Old Point, where the article is already sca ce. In fact, we believe the supply at Fortress Monroe is obtained chiefly from Baltimore. We may, therefore, safely assure our readers that old BUTLER will have to take his brandy and whi ky undiluted, and such as we have been informed he generally uses, will speedily consume his vitals, even though they were made of brass.

An army to protect Washington, which is situated at the head of Pamlico River, and a strong garrison at the mouth of Neuse River, which commands the approach to Newbern, will secure these two places from any marauding expeditions which the vandals may attempt. Fortifications have been already thrown up at the mouth of the Neuse River, and there is nothing now to do but to place the guns in battery.

The waters of the Pamlico Sound, which wash the Counties of Tyrrel and Hyde, are entirely too shallow for seventy miles out to admit the approach of any but the smallest of boats, and the citizens of these counties need apprehend no danger of molestation. Further down, a distance of some 46 to 50 miles, are Beaufort and Caroline City, where the blockade has been so repeatedly run without trouble; but the entrance to these harbors is commanded by the guns of Fort Macon—a fortification of much greater and more formidable dimensions than Fort Hatteras.

With all the lights before us, if we have been correctly informed, we think the Yankees can be confined to the dreary wastes of Hatteras Island, *where the mosquitoes, high winds and scarcity of fresh water will speedily combine to make them repent deeply of their occupation*, if not to cause an entire abandonment of the position. At all events, as long as they can be confined to their present position, they will receive far more damage themselves than they can possibly inflict upon the good and patriotic people of North Carolina. We earnestly and devoutly hope, that if no means are devised to drive them off by the Confederate Government *that the mosquitoes in that section may grow in numbers and size*; that the winds may increase in volume and fury; and that the infamous invader may be phlebotomized and scattered, until there is not one left to desecrate the soil which they have so ruthlessly invaded.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN LADY, CApable of teaching music thoroughly, desires a few more pupils on moderate terms; distance no objection. Address ALPHA, No. 129 Station A, Spring-st.

A SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, with all modern improvements, fully warranted, will be sold at a sacrifice for cash. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return........................$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return........................ 50
To Port Monmouth and return........................ 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves (Sunday included)
10th-st., E. R....7:15 A. M. | Peck-slip........7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R..8:10 A. M. | Pier No. 4..........9 A. M.
Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.
N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.
AUG. 29, 1861.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE HOBOKEN ferry-boat *James Watts*, on its trip to New-York at 8¼ A. M., yesterday, a small PACKAGE, containing $580 in gold coin. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to No. 29 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, or No. 3 William-st., near Hanover-square, New-York, and no questions asked whatever.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS.—Family washing or gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has best of City reference as to character and capability, from families she has worked with for the last 8 years. Call, or send to No. 357 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

WASHING WANTED.—LADIES' AND GENtlemen's washing wanted by an experienced person, at 2 Mulligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WASHING TAKEN, OR GOING OUT BY the day or week, No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear, top floor, Mrs. MARTIN.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

CAMP MEETING ON STATEN ISLAND.—ONLY 25 CENTS TO GO AND RETURN.—The splendid and commodious steamer JOSEPHINE has been chartered expressly to run, at a very low rate of fare, to the Camp Ground, commencing on TUESDAY, the 3d of September, and to continue during the week.

The Camp-Meeting will be held during this week at Tottenville, on Statten Island, near Totten's Dock, opposite Perth Amboy, N. J. The Camp is located on the beautiful Camp Grounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
ASPINWALL GROVE.

To all who wish to enjoy a magnificent sail of twenty-miles down the bay, and around Staten Island, this opportunity should not be lost.

Time and places of leaving are as follows: Leave foot of Broome-st., at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.; foot of Spring-st., at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Staten Island Ferry Slip, foot of Whitehall-st., at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Leave Totten's Dock, for New-York, at 12 M. and at 5½ P. M., landing only at Staten Island Ferry Slip, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.—A family or single gentlemen can find a comfortable home, within 15 minutes' ride by cars from Jersey City Ferry; the house has all the modern improvements, garden, play-grounds, fresh milk, etc., a first-rate table, and good furnished rooms. Terms, $3 50 to $4 a week. Address A. B. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 165 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or depôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

PERMANENT BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—At a farmhouse in Connecticut, in a pleasant and very healthy locality. The proprietor may be seen at No. 112 Fulton-st.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GET patronised in the neighborhood of No. 119 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; she takes work in the house or goes out by the day; also does stitching by machine; is an excellent dressmaker; best of City reference given.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can have the choice of a back parlor or a large, well-lighted room with bedroom, on second floor, all well furnished. Also, pleasant accommodations for a single gentleman. Gas and bath. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 130 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers sts.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR may be had with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 301 Jay-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family at No. 30 Willoughby-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board—in a private house. Apply to No. 75 Amity-st.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW SMALL FAMILIES CAN have furnished rooms and board at No. 264 16th-st., between 1st-av. and avenue A, on the most reasonable terms; a small parlor, bedroom and clothes-closet on the first floor to a gentleman and wife, $6, gas included. Persons returning from the country would do well to call and make their arrangements.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single persons, can have pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, and has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $9 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, West 29th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to two gentlemen willing to room together. Terms resonable. Persons of religious habits preferred. Address Box No. 2,607, Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, would accommodate a family of three or four adults with desirable rooms and a pleasant home; location, up town, between Broadway and 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,540 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two or three single gentlemen can obtain parlor, bedroom, and board in a private family, No. 105 East 23d-st.; house replete with all modern improvements; convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—NO. 105 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SUITE of rooms on the second or third floor with board; the house is first-class, and the situation really superior to any on the street, being opposite the church and open through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with large rooms and the comforts of a home, in a delightful location, within three minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 76 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, the second floor of a well-furnished house. A good arrangement can be made for the Winter. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with partial board, in a private family; references exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st., near 5th av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three gentlemen, can find very pleasant rooms, in a small and select family, an elevated and healthy location, six minutes from Fulton-ferry. Brown-stone modern house thoroughly ventilated, or warmed occasionally; hot and cold baths; a very excellent table; moderate terms; No. 81 Sands-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives, or a family of four or five persons, of moral character, in an elegant modern house and fine location, with a private family of five adults and no children. Home comforts secured on reasonable terms. References exchanged. No. 139 Joralemon-st. Preserve this for reference.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY, OR two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant room on third floor, furnished to suit, with board, at No. 221 State-st., near Hoyt. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms neatly furnished, with water, gas and use of bath room; situation delightful, and within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Apply at 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1861.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF SEPT. the price of board will be reduced to two dollars per diem. Suites of rooms and single rooms will be let for permanent board at corresponding rates. The Hotel will be conducted with the same liberality as heretofore.
TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL—Gentlemen may rent furnished rooms, with every convenience and comfort. Board if required. Or would rent a suite of rooms and the large front parlor on first floor to a family of adults who wish to live nicely and board. Inquire at No. 58 West 23d-st.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—Families and single gentlemen, desiring permanent board, can now secure elegantly furnished apartments—all having baths attached—on very moderate terms, in this quiet family hotel. Private tables, if required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

NO. 35 WEST THIRTIETH-ST.—A FEW select families and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. Reference exchanged.

A FAMILY OF TWO PERSONS, OCCUpying a new brown-stone house, a few doors from Madison Park, and west of 5th-av., would let parlor floor, unfurnished, to a party of gentlemen, or small family, with private table if desired. Address HOME, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—ELEGANT apartments for private families or single gentlemen, in suite, to let, with all the modern conveniences; the first-class English basement dwelling, No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st. Apply on the premises, or at No. 67 William-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, where there are no other boarders, on the west side of the City and below 23d-st., for self and wife; terms must be moderate; boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, for two days, JAPHET, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language.—A well-furnished room to let, with board, in the family (strictly private) of a French teacher; house in a fine location, near Gramercy Park, with privilege of the park; references exchanged. Apply at 118 East 21st-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMily, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends, at $11 and $12 per week. Situation delightful. References unexceptionable required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, wishing a comfortable home, can obtain a neatly furnished room, in a house west of Broadway and below Bleecker-st., having all the modern improvements and owned by the occupants. Terms $3 to $4 per week. Address COMFORT, Box 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—WITH BOARD, in a private family, a parlor and bedroom elegantly furnished; also a large front room suitable for a single gentleman; house first-class, replete with all improvements. Apply at No. 284 State-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, with a small family, in a first-class house and neighborhood, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 128 West 25th-st., for three days.

TO LET WITH BOARD—PLEASANT WELL-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, in the first-class house, No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 256 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place; house first-class, and a limited number of boarders taken. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A ROOM AND bedroom, unfurnished; location between 25th and 40th sts., and 6th and 7th avs. Address Mrs. L. BROWN, No. 150 West 17th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN board for himself and wife in a private family up town, where there are no other boarders. The best of reference given. Address S., Box No. 1,857 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT NO. 5 BOND ST., FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen, without board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, FOR [illegible] and wife, or for two single gentlemen [illegible] there are but few boarders, and all the comforts of a [illegible] guaranteed. House No. 123 West 27th-st., between [illegible] and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENIENT to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 23 Clinton-place.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms on the second or third floor can be obtained with board, in a small family, at No. 128 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References [illegible].

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE [illegible] two or more rooms, with board, in a [illegible] family, within 10 minutes' walk of Union-square. Address W. C. N., Union-square Post-office.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR [illegible] AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished apartments, [illegible] suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

NO. 160 EAST 14th-st.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, for families or single gentlemen.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage........................[illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage........................[illegible]
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. [illegible]
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. [illegible]
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. [illegible]
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. [illegible]
	EUROPA, Capt. [illegible]

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, [illegible]
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, [illegible] 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHOENIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose [illegible] stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, }
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW........................SATURDAY, [illegible]
CITY OF BALTIMORE........................SATURDAY, [illegible]
KANGAROO........................SATURDAY, [illegible]
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. [illegible] North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	[illegible]
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown; First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. [illegible], North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY........................[illegible]
On MONDAY........................[illegible]
On MONDAY........................[illegible]
Passage money to Nassau........................[illegible]
Passage money to Havana........................[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY, No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. [illegible] Notary Public, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through [illegible] NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

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SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, ON account of the fineness of the weather and the very superior surf-bathing, will not close before Sept. 15.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REGULAR SERVICES IN THE Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., will be resumed on SUNDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JOHN SERVICE.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

ALL WEDDINGS SHOULD BE ANNOUNCED with neat cards, &c., engraved in the most fashionable style, by A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st. Samples sent by mail.

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G. E. [illegible]